RECORDS IN THE BRITISH PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE RELATING TO SOUTH CAROLINA

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BY
WM. L. McDOWELL

Vol 28

1758

B.P.R.O Journals B.T. Vol 66.

Whitehall 17th January 1758

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Commissrs for Trade & Plantations

Present

Earl of Halifax

Mr Oswald, Mr Jenyns, Mr Pelham, Mr Hamilton, Mr Roper.

. . . . . .

Read an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs dated the 24th of Novr 1757, referring to the Consideration of this Board the humble Representation and Memorial of James Wright Agent for the Province of South Carolina, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant them some Ordnance and Stores for the Fortifications erected in that Province.

Resolved that the said Order of Reference be taken into further Consideration to morrow Morning and the Secretary was directed to give notice thereof to the said Agent

. . . . . .

18th January 1758

Their Lordships pursuant to the said Minutes took into further Consideration the Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs referring

ing the Memorial of the Agent for South Carolina respecting a supply of Cannon and Stores for that Province, and the said Agent attending without was call'd in, and their Lordships having had some Discourse with him upon the Subject Matter of his Memorial, he withdrew, and their Lordships after some time spent in the Consideration of this Affair ordered the Draught of a Report thereupon to the Lords of the Committee of Council to be prepared.

. . . . . .

19th January 1758

Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esq. Govr. of South Carolina to the Board dated the 12th of October 1757, in answer to their Lordships Letter of the 9th of June requiring an Account of the Quantity of Iron made in that Province.

. . . . . .

21st January 1758

The Draught of a Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs upon the Petition of the Agent for South Carolina respecting a Supply of Ordnance and Stores &c. for that Province, having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 18th instant was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed.

10th

. . . . . .

10th February 1758

Read an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs dated the 11th January last reffering the Petition of Henry McCulloh late Inspector & Comptroller of His Majestys Quit Rents in North and South Carolina praying that in Consideration of his great Sufferings & Hardships the Sum of £1035 may be paid to him out of the Revenue of 4½ ℔ Cent in lieu of a like Sum granted to him by Warrant upon the Receiver of the Quit Rents in South Carolina

The Petitioner attending without was call'd in, and having stated to their Lordships the particular Hardships he has sustained and the Sufferings he had undergone in relation to his Office of Comptroller & Inspector of the Quit Rents in South and North Carolina he withdrew, and their Lordships Ordered the Draught of a Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council upon his Petition to be prepared

. . . . . .

15th February 1758

The Draught of a Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs upon the

the Petition of Henry Mc Culloh late Inspector & Comptroller of the Quit Rents in North & South Carolina, having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 10th instant was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed.

. . . . . .

16th February 1758

The Draught of a Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs upon the Petition of Henry Mc Culloh late Inspector & Comptroller of the Quit Rents in North & South Carolina, having been transcribed pursuant to the Minutes of Yesterday was signed.

. . . . . .

22nd February 1758

Read the following Letters and Papers received from Mr Lyttelton Governor of South Carolina viz.t

Letter from Mr Lyttelton to the Board dated 15th Sept.r 1757, desiring Directions for his Conduct with respect to the Settlement made by Gray & others to the Southward of Alatamaha & inclosing

Copy of Gov.r Lyttelton's Messages to Wm Gray & others the Settlers to the Southward of the Alatamaha, dated 4th Oct.r 1756.

Letter

Letter from Mark Carr; one of the Settlers at New Hanover to Govr Lyttelton dated Augt 10th 1757 inclosing two Letters from the Inhabitants to the said Govr.

Copy of two Letters from the Inhabitants of the Settlement to the Southward of Alatamaha (now calld new Hanover) to Govr Lyttelton dated Febry 3d 1756 & May 30th 1757.

Return of the Militia of South Carolina May 4th 1757

State of Fortifications, Ordnance Stores &ca in South Carolina 7th Janry 1757

Letter from Mr Lyttelton to the Board dated Novr 3d 1757 relating to the Proceedings of a new Assembly for the Defence of the Province &ca

Letter from Mr Lyttelton Governor of South Carolina to the Board dated at Charles Town the 30th of Novr 1757, illustrating the Report of the Assembly on a Boundary Line between North & South Carolina.

Names of three Persons recommended by Governor Lyttelton to be of the Council.

. . . . . .

24th February 1758

Their

Their Lordships took into Consideration the Letter & Papers from the Governor of South Carolina relating to the Settlement made by several Persons to the Southward of the Alatamaha mention'd in the preceding Minutes, and ordered an Extract to be make of so much of the said Letter as relates to this Matter, and also Copies of the Papers transmitted with it together with Extracts of such Parts of the Letters from the Lieut Governor of Georgia of the 5th of May & 22d of Oct.r last as relate to this Subject in order to be laid before His Majesty, and that the Draught of a Letter to M.r Secretary Pitt thereupon be prepared

. . . . . .

1st March 1738

The Draught of a Letter to M.r Secretary Pitt, with Extracts of several Letters and Copies of Papers received from the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia respecting a Settlement made by some of His Majesty's Subjects to the Southward of the Alatamaha River having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of Thursday last, was agreed to, and ordered to be transcribed

. . . . . .

A Representation to His Majesty, proposing that John

John Guerard Esq. may be appointed of the Council of South Carolina in the room of James Kinloch Esq deceased, was signed.

. . . . . .

14th March 1738

Read a Memorial of Mr Wright, Agent for the Province of South Carolina, praying their Lordships to take into Consideration, and report upon an Act passed in that Province in 1743 for regulating Publick Officers Fees.

Ordered, that the said Memorial be taken into further Consideration on Thursday the 16th, and that Mr Wright be desired to attend.

. . . . . .

16th March 1738

Their Lordships took into Consideration the Memorial of Mr Wright, Agent for South Carolina, respecting the Act for regulating Officers Fees, mentioned in the Minutes of Tuesday last; and the Secretary having acquainted the Board, that the late John Sharpe Esq Solicitor in behalf of the Officers of the Crown in South Carolina, had some time ago entered a Caveat against any Proceedings being had upon the said Act without notice and an opportunity given to him of

being

being heard upon it, their Lordships agreed to postpone the Consideration of the said Act till Tuesday the 17th of Oct.r next; and Mr Wright was directed in the mean time to give publick Notice in South Carolina of his Intention to solicit the Confirmation of the said Act.

. . . . . .

5th April 1758

Read 3 Orders of His Majesty in Council, dated the 1st of April 1758, approving 3 Representations of this Board, proposing . . . . . John Guerard Esq.r to be a Councillor in South Carolina in the room of James Kinloch Esq.r deceased. . . . . ; — And directing their Lordships to prepare Warrants in the usual form.

Warrants having been prepared in the usual form were laid before the Board, and Representations to His Majesty thereupon, were signed.

. . . . . .

21st April 1758

Their Lordships took into Consideration the several Letters and Papers received from the Gov.r of South Carolina since the Boards last Letter to him; and the Draught of a Letter in answer thereto, having been

been prepared, was agreed to, transcribed and signed.

* * * * * * * *

23d June 1758

Read a Letter from Samuel Martin Esq. Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, dated June 15. 1758, referring to this Board a Memorial of Mr Wright Agent for South Carolina, to the Lords of the Treasury relative to Indian Affairs, for their Consideration and Report thereupon.

Their Lordships took the said Letter and Memorial into Consideration, and Mr Wright, the Memorialist attending without was called in, and their Lordships having heard what he had to offer upon it, he withdrew; and the Draught of a Report thereupon to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury was ordered to be prepared.

* * * * * * * *

29th June 1758

The Draught of a Report to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury upon the Memorial of the Agent for the Province of South Carolina, respecting a Sum of Money to be allowed for Presents to the Indians, having been prepared pursuant to Order, was agreed to, transcribed and signed.

3d,

3rd November 1758

The Secretary laid before the Board the following Copies of Orders in Council received from the Clerk of the Council in waiting.

Copy of an Order in Council dated 6th Decr 1757, upon a Representation of this Board, proposing that a skilful Engineer might be sent to South Carolina for the better carrying on the Fortifications of the said Province.

Copy of an Order in Council dated 6th Decr 1757, approving a Representation of this Board, proposing the Suspension of William Bragg Esqr from his Seat in the Council of South Carolina.

Copy of an Order in Council dated 27th Janry 1758, approving an Act passed in South Carolina in May 1757 for incorporating the Winyah Indico Society.

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 19 Ls

(27th January 1758)

At the Court at St James's
the 27th of January 1758
Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majestys Province of South Carolina with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, on the 21st of May 1757 pass an Act which hath been transmitted in the words following viz[t]

'An Act for incorporating the Wingah Indian 'Society.—

Mem[d] Here the Act was inserted at length.

And Whereas the said Act, together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations thereupon, having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of His Majestys most Honourable Privy Council for Plantation Affairs. The said Lords of the Committee did this day report as their Opinion to His Majesty, that the said Act was proper to be approved— His Majesty in Council taking the same into Consideration, was graciously pleased to declare His Approbation of the said Act,

And

And pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Act is hereby confirmed finally enacted and ratified accordingly — Whereof the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's said Province of South Carolina, for the time being, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly

A true Copy
W. Blair

Recd May 29 } 1758
Read Nov 3 }

B P R O Ad Vt I vol 76

Whitehall Janry 27th 1758

Govr Lyttelton

Sir

The King having been informed, that Mr Calcock, Now in Charles Town, in your Province, and who is Master of a Vessel belonging to Messrs Shubricks, Carolina Merchants, is able to give some material Informations, relative to the Southward Parts of the Coast of North America; I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you do forthwith endeavour to find out the said Mr Calcock, and engage him to repair with the greatest Expedition, and as much secrecy as possible, to Halifax in Nova Scotia in order to give Admiral Boscawen all the Lights in his power, concerning the Coasts abovementioned; And you may assure Mr Calcock that care will be taken to give Him all proper Satisfaction for His Pains and Trouble, as well as for the expence He may incur on this Occasion. And you will transmit to Admiral Boscawen any Intelligence, you shall be able to procure, of the Circumstances, & Situation of the Forts on the Rivers Mobile, and Mississippi, The Navigation of those

Two

Two Rivers, and the Practicability of any Attempt to be made towards the latter end of the Year, By a Body of Troops, that may be sent from Halifax, by Sea and supported by such Ships, as shall be judged to be properly adapted for that Service.

It is also the Kings further Pleasure, that you do forthwith use your best Endeavours to procure, with as much secrecy and Dispatch as possible, experienced Pilots, that can be depended upon, and who are knowing in the Navigation of the Two abovementioned Rivers of Mobile and Mississippi; and you will cause such Pilots, to repair in the most Expeditious manner to Halifax, in order to be employed on such Attempts. As Admiral Boscawen may think proper to direct; And Care will be taken to reward the said Pilots for their Services.

As it is feared that it will be very late in the Year before this Letter reaches you; I cannot too strongly recommend to you to lose no Time in Exerting yourself in the Execution of the very material Orders abovementioned

I am &c. Wm. Pitt.

B. P. R. O South Carolina B. T. Vol 19 Ld.

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations.

The Memorial of James Wright Agent for the Province of South Carolina.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialist by Virtue of His Majesties Royal Warrant, in August last Obtained Payment of the Sum of £2000 Sterl to be by your Memorialist laid out in the Purchase of such Goods as should by your Lordships be thought Proper for Presents to the several Tribes of Indians in & Bordering upon the said Province of South Carolina. And to be consigned to the Governor of the said Province. In obedience to the Directions of which said Warrant, your Memorialist has Purchased Sundry Goods for the Purposes aft.d & Shipt & Consigned the same to His Excellency William Henry Lyttelton Esq.r an Account of the Particulars whereof, is hereunto annexed.

That no more of the Material Articles could be made & got ready in time to Ship under the Convoy now going to Carolina, but are Ordered to be Prepared & ready for the next Safe Opportunity by your Lordships

Lordships most Obliged
and most Obed^{t} Hble Serv^{t}
Ja: Wright.

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 28. p. 222

(27th January 1753)

To the Rt Honble The Lords of the Committee of His Most Honble Privy Council for Plantation Affairs

My Lords

Pursuant to Your Lordships Order dated the 24th of Novemr last, We have taken into Our Consideration the humble Representation and Memorial of James Wright Esqr Agent for His Majesty's Province of South Carolina setting forth the weak and defenceless condition of the said Province, and humbly praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the same into His Royal Consideration, and to grant such aid and Relief to His Majestys most faithfull Subjects, the Inhabitants of the said Province as to His Majesty in his Royal Wisdom and Godness shall seem meet. And having been attended by Mr Wright and heard what he had to offer in support of the Allegations of his Petition, We beg leave to acquaint your Lordships

That the said Agent, in proof of the great Expence, which he alleges the Colony to have been at, in erecting considerable Fortifications at Charles Town, in building two Forts in the Cherokee country,

in

in repairing the other Forts mentioned in the Petition and in raising a Regiment of Seven hundred Men which is now on Fort. produced to us a Paper in the hand Writing of the Speaker of the Assembly whereby it appears that the Sums granted in the Year 1757 for these and other Services, amount to about Seventy thousand pounds Sterling including the usual Taxes for the ordinary expences of Govern-ment.

These Facts and Allegations are also verified by Letters, which we have at different times received from His Majesty's Governor of this Province and are most of them stated in our Representation to His Majesty of the 9th of November last, And We have since received a Letter from the said Governor, in which he does in general Terms represent the sup-ply of Ordnance and Stores and other things re-quested by the Agent, except only the Garrison of Regulars for the Fort in the Cherokee Country to be necessary, and transmits a Return of the Ordnance and Stores in the several Forts and Bat-teries, a Copy of which we beg leave to annex together with an Extract of so much of his Letter as relates to this matter.

We

We must further beg leave to acquaint Your Lordships, that the Agent has also laid before us, as the authority on which every Request contained in his Petition is founded, his Instructions from a Joint committee of the Council and Assembly, whereby he is directed to declare the Inability of the Province to furnish the said Forts with Ordnance and Stores, and to bear the Expence of those other Services, in which they Solicit the Assistance of his Majestys Bounty.

This Circumstance, if true will render useless all the Expence which the Province has been at for purposes of Defence, On the other hand the Assistance requested, appears to us very great and Extensive, and if, from such a Precedent of Generosity in the Mother Country, the other Colonies should be indulged in demands of the like nature, it must be submitted to Your Lordships, whether the Burthen of them would not be too great for this Country to bear, and whether complying with this great demand in its full extent, would not be departing to much from the Policy, which has prevailed in Government, that the Colonies in North America, so far as regards the

Security

Security of their principal Ports and Harbours, & should in general rather be defended by a Naval Force that by extensive regular Fortifications

Having said thus much with respect to the Grounds upon which this extensive Demand is founded, the Propriety of it with respect to the Mother Country, and the Effect it may have with respect to the other Colonies We beg leave to consider the several parts of which it consists viz!

1. 70 Pieces of Cannon of different Calibres. with a proper proportion of Powder, Shot, and other necessaries, to supply the several Forts and Bateries heretofore or lately erected in the Province.

2. A large supply of Powder, Shot, Mortar Shells and other necessary Stores for the supply of such Ordnance as are already mounted upon the different Works.

3. A Field Train consisting of ten pieces of Cannon, with their Appurtenances.

4. A Body of Regulars to garrison the Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country; and

5. A Company of Gunners and Matrosses for the Service of the several Forts and Batteries.

With respect to the first of these demands

We

We observe, that the New Works carried on in and about the Capitol of Charles Town, are chiefly calculated to defend that place against any Attack, which might be made upon it on the Land side, and were undertaken at a time when the Province had neither Regular Troops nor Troops raised within itself to repell such an attempt; That since these Works were undertaken, One Thousand five hundred of His Majesty's Regular Forces have been Stationed in the Province, and a Provincial Regiment of Seven hundred Men rais'd for its further Security. And therefore as the danger of such an Attempt is removed for the present, We do not Conceive, that any necessity of an immediate supply of Cannon for those Works does now exist; but that Your Lordships may safely and properly suspend your determination upon this part of the demand, untill the Engineer, who, as we are informed, is now upon the point of sailing out for that Province, shall have carefully examined the Nature of those Works, and reported his Opinion as to the Utility of them, and the Number of Cannon which may be absolutely necessary for their defence. We must however beg leave to observe, that some part of the large Cannon com-

prized

prayed under the first general Head are represented by the Agent to be wanting for Fort Johnson, which defends the Entrance of Charles Town Harbour, and likewise for the Fort which defends the Harbour of Port Royal, and that those wanted for Fort Johnson are the more necessary, as it appears, upon a Survey of the Channell leading into Charles Town Harbour, that it is at too great a distance from the Fort to be defended by the Guns at present mounted upon that Fort. We are therefore of Opinion, that it may be proper to comply with this part of the Request, if the real Number of Cannon and the size of them can be ascertained. But We must acquaint your Lordships, that the Agent is not able to give any Information upon these points, or to produce any Plan of the Works, or report of the Surveyor, whereby the proper Offices here might be enabled to Judge what may be really wanted.

As to the Ammunition and Stores alleged to be wanting for the Cannon already in the Province, Governor Lyttelton, in a Letter of the 3d of November last, which we have very lately received, acquaints Us, that the Assembly have voted One thousand Pounds Sterling for the purchase of war like

like Stores from any of the Northern Colonies where they may be best procured, but as he at the same time assures Us, that a much larger Supply than can be purchased with that Sum will be necessary for the Defence of the Province, We must submit it to your Lordships, whether it may not be expedient, that such a Quantity be forthwith sent thither as the Board of Ordnance, upon inspection of the Account annexed to the Agents Petition, and of the Return of Ordnance and Stores in the several Forts annexed to this Report, shall judge necessary.

With respect to the Field Train, consisting of ten pieces of Cannon, We can only observe, that the Necessity or Utility of such a Train must depend upon the Nature of the Services in which His Majesty shall think proper to direct the Troops now stationd in South Carolina to be employed.

With regard to the Request, that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to furnish the Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country with a sufficient Garrison, We would humbly propose, that Governor Lyttelton should be directed to make application

to

to the Commanding Officer of the regular Troops now in the said Province, who, by being on the Spot, must be capable of Judging of the necessity of such a Garrison and of the manner in which the Troops under his Command may best be employed, and will doubtless take such Measures therein as shall appear to him most expedient.

And lastly, as to the Company of Gunners, and Matrosses, which is desired from hence for the Service of the several Forts and Batteries in the Province, it appears by the Extract of Governor Lyttelton's Letter which we have annexed, that this Want is in a great measure supplied by his having form'd an Artillery Company of Volunteers. But as he represented to Us, that some good Matrosses from hence are indispensably necessary, We beg leave to submit it to your Lordships, whether the Engineer above mentioned, should not also be directed to report his Opinion, as to the number of Matrosses which upon a knowledge of the several Forts and Batteries in the Province, and of the Ability of the said Artillery Company, shall appear to him to be necessary

We are

My

My Lords

Your Lordships

most Obedient &

most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

Soame Jenyns

Wm G Hamilton

Wm M Sloper

Whitehall

Janry 27. 1758

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 28 p 235

(1st March 1758)

To the Rt Honble Wm Pitt one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir.

We have lately received several Letters and Papers from Wm Henry Lyttelton Esqr His Majesty's Governor of South Carolina, and from Henry Ellis Esqr Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, giving an Account of a Settlement, which certain of His Majesty's Subjects, without any Licence or Authority from His Majesty or any acting under his Authority, have made to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, which is the reputed Southern Boundary of the Province of Georgia, and acquainting us with the Conduct of the Spanish Governor at Augustine upon this Occasion, and with their own Proceedings with respect to the said Settlers.

This extraordinary transaction appears to us to be of the greatest Importance, not only as it is an open Defiance of His Majesty's lawfull Authority, and may, by means of the Influence which these People are represented to have with the neighbouring Indians, be of very dangerous Consequence

to

to the Colonies of Georgia and South Carolina; but also as it may disturb that Peace and Friendship which at present so happily subsists between His Majesty and the King of Spain, no limits having as We apprehend, ever been finally Settled between the two Crowns in this part of America. We therefore think it Our Duty to transmit to you the inclosed Extracts and Copies of the said Letters and Papers which contain all the Information We have received upon this Subject, and to desire you will be pleased to lay them before His Majesty for His Majestys Directions thereupon.

We are

Sir

Your most Obed.t &
most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
T. Pelham
W.m G. Hamilton
Wm Sloper

Whitehall
March 1.st 1758

P R O South Carolina B T Vol 28 p 238

(1st March 1758)

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

May it please your Majesty

James Kinloch Esqr, One of your Majesty's Council in the Province of South Carolina, being deceased, and John Guerard Esqr being recommended to us as a Person every way qualified to serve your Majesty in that Station, We beg leave humbly to propose to your Majesty, that he may be appointed of your Majestys Council in said Province in the room of the said James Kinloch deceased.

Which is most humbly submitted

Dunk Halifax

James Oswald

T. Pelham

Soame Jenyns

W Sloper

Whitehall
March 1 1758

B P R.O. South Carolina B T Vol 19 Lre.

(14th May 1755)

To The Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

The Memorial of James Wright Agent for the Province of South Carolina

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That on or about the Seventh day of May which was in the Year of our Lord 1743 An Act of the General Assembly of the said Province was made for Settling & ascertaining Public Officers Fees. Which Said Act was passed with a Saving Clause, not to take Effect untill His Majesties Royal Will & Pleasure should be Signified Concerning the Same.

That the said Act of Assembly Soon after it was Passed, was Transmitted to Your Lordships, and afterwards Referd to Mr Jane then Council to this Honble Board, who Reported on the same, that he had no Objection Thereto.

That your Memorialist has been Instructed by the said Province to Solicit His Majesties Royal Approbation of the Same. And Therefore Humbly Prays that your Lordships will be Pleased to take the said Act of Assembly under Consideration, and to make such

such Report thereon to His Majesty, as your Lordships in your Great Wisdom shall see fit

Ja: Wright

Read March 14 1758

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 19 L 11

1st April 1758

At the Court at St James's

the 1st day of April 1758

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board, a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 1st of last Month, setting forth, That James Kinloch Esqr One of His Majestys Council in the Province of South Carolina is dead, and that John Guerard Esqr hath been recommended to them as a Person every Way Qualified to serve His Majesty in that Station, They therefore Propose that he may be appointed of His Majestys Council in the said Province in the room of the said James Kinloch Esqr deceased.

His Majesty in Council Approving thereof is pleased to Order as it is hereby Ordered, that the said John Guerard Esqr be constituted and Appointed a Member of His Majestys said Council in the Province of South Carolina, in the room of the said James Kinloch deceased

And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, do cause a Warrant to be prepared for that Purpose, and lay the same before His Majesty at

at this Board

W Sharpe

Recd April 3d } 1758
Read — 5 }

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 76

(1 April 1758.)

At the Court at St James's
the 1st of April 1758.

Present

The King's most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Whereas the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have this day laid before His majesty at this Board (pursuant to His Majesty's Order for that purpose) a Warrant directing and requiring William Henry Lyttelton Esqr His Majesty's Governor of the Province of South Carolina, to swear and admit John Guerard Esqr to be of His Majesty's Council in the said Province in the room of James Kinlock Esqr deceased — And His Majesty having been pleased to approve of the said Warrant (which is hereunto annexed) Doth hereby Order, that the Right Honourable William Pitt Esqr One of His Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State do lay the same before His Majesty for His Royal Signature.

a true copy
W. Sharpe.

Recd May 21
Read July 8 } 1760

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 28 p 239

(4th April 1758)

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

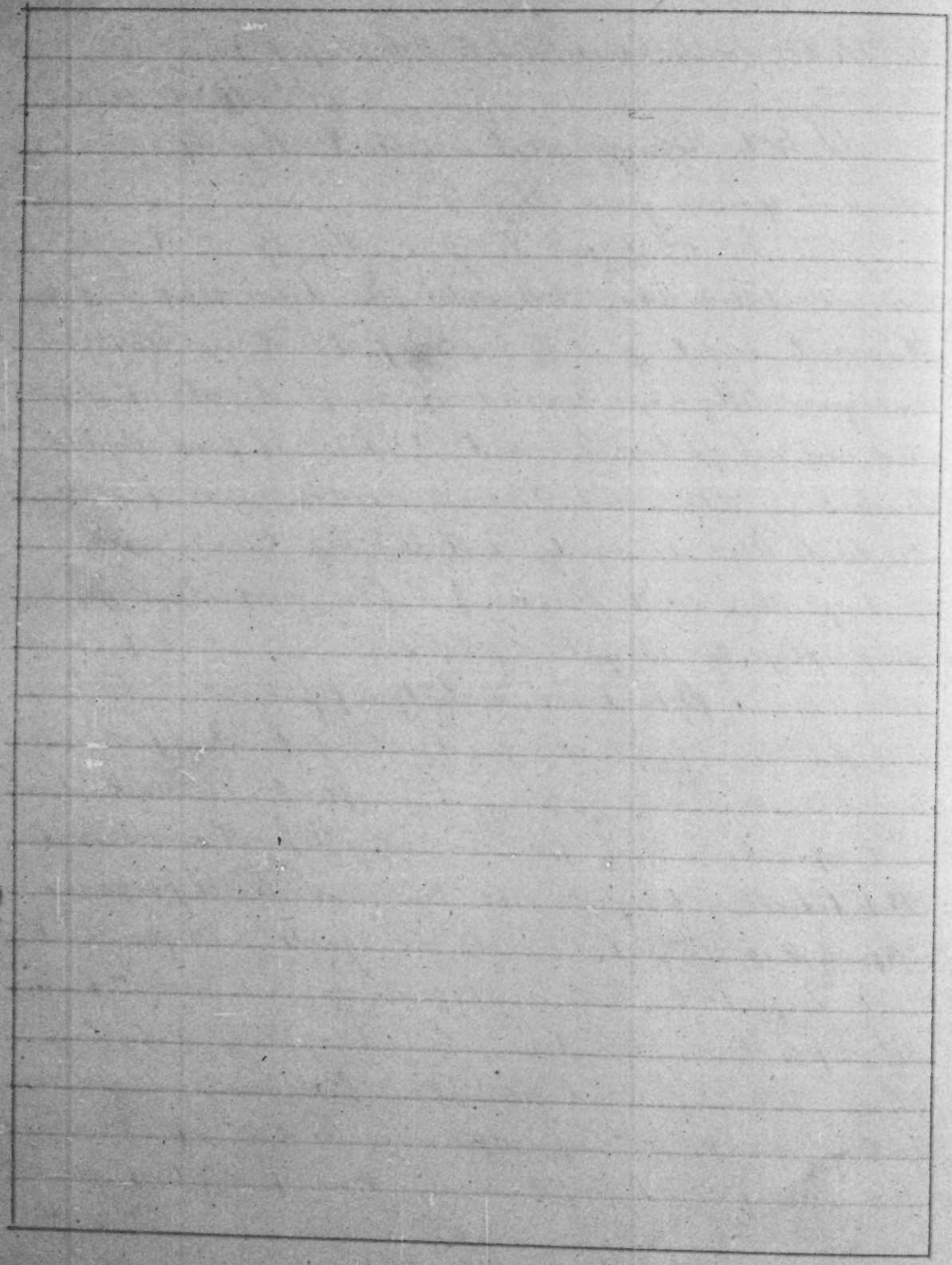
May it please your Majesty

In Obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council dated the 1st Instant, We have prepared a Warrant directing and requiring Wm Henry Lyttelton Esqr your Majesty's Governor of South Carolina, to swear and admit John Guerard Esqr to be of your Majesty's Council in the said Province in the room of James Kinloch Esqr deceased. And We beg leave humbly to lay the said Warrant before your Majesty for your Majesty's Royal Signature.

Which is most humbly submitted

Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
W G Hamilton
Soames Jenyns
Wm Sloper

Whitehall
April 4 1758



B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 25 p 240

(21st April 1758)

To Wm Henry Lyttelton Esq Governor of South Carolina

Sir.

Since our Letter to you dated the 9th of November last, a Duplicate of which we herewith Inclose, We have received yours of the 15th of September, 12 of October, and 3d and 30th of November last.

The Alacrity, with which the Assembly have provided for Barracks for the Troops, and enabling you to carry on the Plan you had formed for the defence and Security of the Province, is an additional Proof of the Confidence the people have in your upright and prudent Administration and of their Zeal for His Majestys Service, and We have nothing to add to what We have said upon this Subject, as well as upon your Conduct with respect to Indian Affairs in our Letter of the 9th of November, than that everything respecting those two important branches of Service in your Letters of the 15th of September and 3d of November, justifies the opinion we had formed of your great

great prudence and Ability in the Administration of the Government entrusted to your care.

The inclosed copy of Our Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council upon the Petition of Mr Wright for Ordnance and Military Stores for the Service of the Province, will shew you, that We have had a proper regard and attention to what you say upon this Subject in your Letter to Us, however We may have differed in Opinion either with respect to the immediate necessity of so large a supply as is stated in the Agents Petition, or as to the Expediency and propriety of some part of those extensive works, which the Province has erected at so large a publick Expence.

The Settlement of Gray and his Adherents to the Southward of the Alatamaha, and their forming themselves into a Civil Community under regulations of Government, without the Licence and in defiance of the Authority of the Crown, appears to us, to be a matter of a very extraordinary Nature and of a very dangerous tendency and operation, not only as it is subversive of all legal order and Government, but as it may lay the foundation of a dispute with the Crown of Spain upon Points of Territorial

Claim

claim, which at all times but especially in the present Situation of this Country it was to be wished could be avoided, as the matter appeared to us in this light, We thought it our Duty to lay all the Papers which we have received from you, as well as those received from Mr Ellis upon this Subject, before His Majesty for His directions thereupon, and We have in consequence thereof received His Majesty's Commands to report our Opinion, what Orders it may be adviseable to give for effectually preventing the bad consequences to be apprehended from so irregular a proceeding.

By His Majesty's Confirmation of Mr Struggs suspension, and by the Death of Mr Kinloch, there were two Vacancys in your Council, one of which has been filled up by the Appointment of Mr Guerard, but we shall not think of recommending any Person to supply the other untill we hear from you.

We have nothing to add but to desire the favour of you to forward the inclosed Packet to Mr Ellis by some safe conveyance, and with as much dispatch as possible. We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble

humble Servants.
Dunk Halifax
Wm Sloper
James Oswald
W. G. Hamilton

Whitehall
April 21 1768

B P R O A v W I vol 76

Whitehall. 10th June 1758.

Govr Lyttelton.

Sir

The Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations having transmitted to me several Letters & Papers, which their Lordships had received from you & Govr Ellis 'giving an Account of a Settlement, which 'several of His Majesty's Subjects, without any Licence 'or Authority from His Majesty, or any acting under 'his Authority, have made to the Southward of the 'River Alatamaha which is the reputed Southern 'Boundary of the Province of Georgia, & acquainting their 'Lordships with the Conduct of the Spanish Governor 'of Augustine upon this Occasion, & with yours & Gov 'ernor Ellis's Proceedings with respect to the said 'Settlers' their Lordships having also reported to me 'for His Majesty's Information their Opinion, 'that 'it may be of very dangerous Consequence that those 'People should be suffered to remain in a Settlement 'thus begun without His Majesty's Authority & which, 'notwithstanding your requisition to them to remove, 'still subsists in such a degree of Independency, as 'is inconsistent with the Rights & Sovereignty of the

Crown

'Crown & may have very pernicious Effects on His Majesty's
'Interest with the Indians,' the Letters from their
Lordships to me upon this Occasion, together with
the Papers therein referred to, have been laid before
the King, & I am commanded to signify to you his
Majesty's Pleasure, that you immediately give orders
in his Majesty's Name to the Inhabitants of a cer-
tain Settlement made without his Majesty's Licence
or Authority, & called by themselves New Hanover
to remove immediately from thence & you are to take
Care that no Settlements whatever be made without
Leave of his Majesty or of those acting under his
Authority. In the Execution of the above Orders, you
will not fail to act in Concert with Mr Ellis Govr
of Georgia, who will by this Conveyance receive his
Majesty's Commands to the same Purpose.

I am &c

W Pitt

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 19 L 12.

(15th June 1758)

My Lords

By Order of the Lords Commrs of his Majestys Treasury, I transmit to Your Lordships the inclosed Memorial of James Wright Esqr Agent for the Province of South Carolina, Which My Lords desire you will be pleased to take into Your Consideration, And Report to them Your Opinion thereupon.

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most faithfull

humble Servant

Saml Martin

Treasury Chambers

15th June 1758

Board of Trade

B.P.R.O. N. Carolina B.T. vol. 19. L. 77.

(16 June. 1758.)

At the Court at Kensington.
the 16th day of June 1758.
Present
The King's most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Report from a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 15th of this Instant, upon considering the Petition of Henry McCulloh Esqr praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased, in Consideration of the great Delay given to the Petitioner in the Payment of his Salary as Inspector of the Quit Rents in South and North Carolina, to Order that the Sum of One Thousand and Thirty five pounds Sterling, being all that remains of the Sum of Six Thousand Two hundred pounds Sterling (for which the Petitioner had obtained His Majesty's Warrant upon the Quit Rents in South Carolina) that can be applied to the Petitioners own use, the rest having been assigned to his Creditors, may be paid to him out of the Four and half p Cent Duty, or any other Fund His Majesty should think fit to direct,

in

in full satisfaction of the said Sum of One Thousand and Thirty five pounds Sterling. — By which Report it appears, That the said Lords of the Committee have consulted the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and also the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury thereupon, and that the said Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were of Opinion, that upon the Petitioners executing proper Discharges or assignments, he might be paid the sum of One Thousand and Thirty five pounds out of the Duty of Four and Half per Cent.— And the said Lords of the Committee agreeing in Opinion with the said Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. — His Majesty this day took the said Report into Consideration, and was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council to approve thereof, and accordingly to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, That upon the Petitioners executing proper Discharges, or Assignments to His Majesty of the Sum of One Thousand and Thirty five pounds remaining unassigned by, or due to him as part of the Sum of Six Thousand Two hundred Pounds, by His Majesty's Warrant, Payable to the said Petitioner out of the Quit Rents of South Carolina, the like Sum of One Thousand and

Thirty

Thirty five Pounds be paid unto him out of Monies remaining in the Exchequer of the Duty of four pounds Ten Shillings p Cent in Specie, in Barbados and the Leeward Islands — And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Directions herein accordingly. —

a true Copy
W. Sharpe.

Rec^d May 21 }
Read. July 8. } 1760.

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 25 p 246

(29th June 1705)

Right Honble Lords Commissioners of His Majestys Treasury

My Lords.

Pursuant to a Letter from Samuel Martin Esqr your Lordships Secretary, dated the 15th Instant, We have taken into Our Consideration the Memorial of James Wright Esqr Agent for the Province of South Carolina, humbly submitting to your Lordships, whether it may not be expedient, for the reasons therein set forth, to send to the Governor of the said Province, a proper Assortment of Goods of the Value of Two thousand pounds Sterling, to be distributed in Presents to the Chactaw and other Neighbouring Nations of Indians, for the Attainment of their Friendship, and the more effectual establishment, and Security of the British Power and Dominions in the Southern Frontiers of North America, Whereupon We beg leave to report to your Lordships

That the Friendship of the Indian Nations bordering on this and other His Majestys Colonies and Plantations has ever been considered as an Object of so great Importance, that it has been usual from time

time to time to give them considerable Sums in Presents. That there never was a Conjuncture, as we humbly conceive, in which such a measure was more expedient or in which greater Advandages could reasonably be expected from it, And We would humbly recommend, in case your Lordships should be pleased to comply with the Prayer of the Memorial, that the money may be issued as soon as possible, that so favourable an Opportunity of employing it successfully may not be lost.

We are

My Lords,

Your Lordship's

most Obedient & most

humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

James Oswald

Soame Jenyns

Whitehall
June 29: 1758

B P R O A & W I vol 71

Charles Town 7th August 1758.

Sir

On the 21st of April I had the honour to receive two Letters from you dated the 30th of December & one of the 7th of January. On the 28th of April I sent a Message to the Assembly wherein I proposed to them as the two most efficacious expedients to compleat the Regiment of this Province to seven hundred men to enable me by a Law to make draughts from the Militia, & also to frame another impowering the Magistrates to take up & inlist bagrants; The first of these they rejected & adopted the Second & a Law has been passed for that purpose accordingly; I have also doubled the bounty Money & shortned the term of inlistment to two years, and I hope by the Activity of the Officers in the recruiting Service it may be possible before the Summer is over to make up the Number of four or five hundred Men, but I believe that will be the utmost. We have not at present three hundred on foot.

The Assembly in their answer to my Message which I received the 9th of May observed that there was then above Seventy five thousand pounds remaining unexpended

unexpended of the Money Originally granted for raising the Regiment and therefore thought it unnecessary to make any additions thereto. In fact Sir, a less Sum than that woud suffice for the pay of the Regiment for one Year supposing it were compleated to Seven hundred Men.

The Supplies this year are so great on Account of other Services amounting in the whole to the Sum of £174,517. 18. 1¼ that had I not applied to the Assembly, in Consequence of His Majestys Commands Signified to me in Your Letter, to continue the Regiment on foot I believe a considerable part of the Money in the Regimental Fund woud have been diverted to the Current Service in order to lessen the Tax & only two or three Independent Companies have been kept in pay.

I think it my duty to represent this to you Sir, that the Conduct of this Province may not appear in a less favourable light than it may deserve.

P S I should have sent this Letter much sooner but for the continuance of the Embargo in the ports of this Province. I layd it on the 20th of April & did not receive General Abercrombie's Letter of notification to take it off till the 2nd Instant, tho he

wrote

wrote to me on the 8th of May so very Slow is the Post between this place & New York. On the 18th of last Month the Merchants presented a Memorial to me Complaining of the great damages they sustained by the long duration of the Embargo & earnestly entreating me to take it off, but upon Consideration of the Matter, I acquainted them that His Majesty's Orders were such as restrained me from taking it off, untill I should receive Notice so to do from General Abercrombie. Some new regulations in the Post throughout the Provinces, I humbly Conceive Sir, are highly Necessary for the Kings Service

I am with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most Obedient &

faithfull humble Servant

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble William Pitt & & &

B P R O South Carolina B T Vol 19 Lt.

Charles Town the 7th August 1758.

My Lords

I inclose to your Lordships a duplicate of the Letter I had the honour to write to you the 18th of February; On the 10th of March Mr Byrd one of His Majestys Council of Virginia arrived here being dispatched from New York with a Letter to me from Lord Loudoun of the 13th of February whereby his Lordship acquainted me, 'That he proposed the ensuing Campaign to carry on Offensive Operations on the Ohio and had form'd a Plan of having as large a body of Cherokee Indians for that Service as cou'd be collected, That he had wrote to Mr Atkin the Kings Agent for Indian Affairs to use his utmost endeavours to engage as large a body of them as he possibly could & send them off with all expedition to Winchester in Virginia where his Lordship proposed they should rendezvous, but that in case Mr Atkin was either not here or not able to go upon this important Service; he had sent Mr Byrd that I might have him to go upon it.

Mr Atkin was not arrived from North Carolina when Mr Byrd came, whereupon I immediately proceeded to

to take the necessary Measures to enable that Gentleman to go into the Cherokee Nation upon the Service in question, but before he could be in readiness to depart, I dispatched (with Mr Byrds approbation) Colonel Howarth who is well acquainted with the Cherokees & well versd in Indian Affairs, to the Nation with Instructions to collect as large a Number of the Indians as possible and bring them to Keowee where Mr Byrd was to join him; I also sent a Messenger on the 13th with Letters to the Commanding Officers of the Forts to apprise the Indians that Colonel Howarth & Mr Byrd were coming and prevent any of them from going out in parties, till those Gentlemen arrivd having had intelligence that above two hundred of them were gone to War, & also to stop the Little Capenter who I was informed was returned from his Expedition to the French Fort & was preparing to set out for this place with several of his people; Mr Howarth carried Talks from me as well to the Nation in general as to particular Headmen & a Credit for goods upon all the Traders & Storekeepers.

On the 18th the Assembly agreed that a Sum not exceeding twenty thousand pounds shou'd be taken out of the Money provided to Raise a Regiment

in

in this Province & applied for encouraging & filling out the Indians to join His Majesty's Forces & for defraying all Charges that might be incident thereto. there being then one hundred & five thousand one hundred & twenty six pounds remaining in that Fund unexpended which was occasioned by our not having been able to inlist above three hundred Men from the time the Act passed, several of whom also had died or deserted.

On the 24th Mr Byrd set out for Keowee and Mr Athin arrived the day before from North Carolina, he gave a Talk to Mr Byrd to deliver from him to the Indians exhorting them to go upon the intended expedition & to put confidence in all that Mr Byrd shou'd say to them. Mr Byrd met the Little Carpenter coming down further & used his utmost endeavours, to no purpose, to prevail upon him to turn back again, he arrived here on the 10th of April with two Scalps he had taken & in five days he set out again for Keowee, to which place I sent very rich presents to a very considerable value for him and all those that had been at War with him, besides those I gave him here upon the Spot, he received the presents at Keowee on the 3rd of June & the next day set out

for

for the upper Nation in order as he declared to collect as many Warriours as he possibly could, & march with them under the Conduct of Mr Turner a Gentleman whom Mr Byrd left to accompany him to Winchester in Virginia. This he confirm'd to me in a Talk which he sent to me from Keowee in which he expressed his entire satisfaction in the strongest terms, I am truely sorry that after all this he shou'd have play'd false in the manner he has done, as will fully appear to your Lordships in Mr Turners Letter to me, a Copy of which I transmit.

I flatter my self however that notwithstanding this, Brigadier General Forbes may have a very considerable body of Indians with him during the campaign. for Mr Byrd carried with him from Keowee between Sixty & Seventy. sixteen more follow'd some time after. & when Col: Howarth first arrived in the Nation it appeared according to the most accurate accounts he could procure, that between four and five hundred were then actually gone to Virginia, the greatest part whereof If not all, have been drawn together at Winchester where I trust General Forbes will have been able to induce most of them to remain. Sixty Catawbas also are gone thither; I never had the

Success

Success of any Measure more at heart than this & I hope however the event may prove it will appear to Your Lordships that this Government has endeavoured to do its part.

On the 21st of April I received Mr Secretary Pitts Letter of the 30th of Decemr signifying to me His Majestys Pleasure that I should apply to the General Assembly to induce them to raise as large a body of Men within this Government as the Number & situation of its Inhabitants might allow, & on the 28th of April I sent a Message upon the Subject matter of that Letter to the Assembly Wherein I proposed to them as the two most efficacious expedients to compleat the Regiment of this Province to Seven hundred Men, to enable me by a Law to make draughts from the Militia & also to Frame another impowering the Magistrates to take up & inlist Vagrants: The first of these they rejected & adopted the second & a Law has been passed for that purpose accordingly; I have also doubled the Bounty Money & shortned the Term of inlistment to two years, and I hope by the Activity of the Officers in the recruiting Service it may be possible before the Summer is over to make up the Number of four or five hundred Men, but I

I believe that will be the utmost; We have not at present three hundred on foot. The Assembly in their answer to my Message which I received the 9th of May observed that there was then above Seventy five thousand pounds remaining unexpended of the Money originally granted for raising the Regiment & therefore thought it unnecessary to make any additions thereto. In fact my Lords a less sum than that would suffice for the Pay of the Regiment for one Year Supposing it were compleated to seven hundred Men.

Your Lordships will observe that the two Services of fitting out the Cherokee Indians to go to Virginia, and of keeping the Provincial Regiment in pay for another Year, will be defray'd out of the money granted last year, & yet my Lords by the Tax Act for this year which I passed the 19th May, the further Sum of £116,438. 11. 7½ is granted & a balance in the Treasury of £30,19. 3. 6. applied making together the Sum of £174,507. 15. 1½ and the impositions upon Negros is above five Shillings Sterling per head. This my Lords is thought by the Inhabitants of this Province a very large grant & had I not applied to the Assembly in Consequence of Mr Secretary Pitt's Letter to continue the Regiment on foot I believe a great part

part of the Money in the Regimental Fund would have been diverted to other Services in order to lessen this years Tax & only two or three independent Companies have been kept in Pay. One great cause of the high amount of the Tax was the furnishing Quarters & other necessaries for His Majesty's Forces, and building Barracks for them, but I have now the satisfaction to acquaint Your Lordships that I have Barracks constructed in this Town sufficient to accommodate Sixteen hundred Men as well Officers as Soldiers, If the War continues any considerable time I fear My Lords it will be a matter of much difficulty to obtain any further large supplies from this People, The low price of their produce; The high rates of freight & insurance, The losses that individuals will sustain & the memory of the great distress the Province was reduced to in the late War will tye up their hands, and on this account as well as others My Lords it afforded me much satisfaction when I understood that the Parliament had granted Fifty Thousand pounds to enable His Majesty to give a Mark of his Royal Bounty to this Colony. I will not trouble Your Lordships with a State of such pretentions as the Province may form to the favour of the Crown upon this

this occasion, as I have allready had the honor to acquaint you with the Sums that have been granted from time to time for fortifications and other Military Services here, but whenever His Majesty shall please to allot to this Province a part of the Sum granted it will give new life to His Majesty's Service here & I hope produce a just & lasting Sense of his goodness.

I have had the honour to receive your Lordships Letter of the 9th of November & beg leave to return you my humble & hearty thanks for the manner in which you are pleased to accept of my little Services, I assure your Lordships nothing can encourage me more to exert myself to the utmost in my Station here than to know that my conduct has appeared to Your Lordships not unworthy of Your Approbation, & my particular acknowledgements are due to your Lordships for the attention you have been pleased to pay to my representations concerning Mr Stagg I wish indeed and sincerely that, that Gentlemans behaviour had been such as to have rendered all that has passed relative to him unnecessary.

The arrival of Mr Atkin here also assures me he will go into the Creek & Cherokee Nations & take

take a view of the State of the trade there, the informations I have received that large supplies of goods have been sent into both Nations sufficient to prevent all immediate Complaints from the Indians on that head & the Act passed in Virginia for furnishing the Cherokee Nation with goods at the Expence of that Government, which gave me cause to apprehend that if a similar Act was passed here it would become a Matter of rivalship between the two Provinces & perhaps introduce disputes & contests very improper at this juncture, have induced me to let the business rest for the present, but whatever may be done by this particular Colony, nothing certainly can be of greater Consequence to His Majestys Service than that Indian Affairs in general shou'd be put under the direction of the Crown & its Officers when ever Your Lordships shall have received sufficient Lights & information to form a System upon. Your Lordships do me great honour when you are pleased to say you desire to have my Sentiments upon it & I shall Submit them to you in as few words as I can, begging your indulgence & forgiveness for whatever I may say that shall appear injudicious and improper.

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I

I am then Humbly of Opinion that the Indian Affairs would best be conducted both with respect to Our Political & Commercial Interests If Agents were appointed by the Crown to reside constantly in the great & principal Indian Nations In the South I think two might be sufficient viz^t One for the Creeks, who might have the Chickesaws in his department, and another for the Cherokees who might superintend the Catawbas also, I would propose that they should Correspond directly with Your Lordships and also with the Governors of the different Provinces whenever anything occurd which it was material they should be informed about.

The Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Forces might whenever any Indian Succours were wanted apply to these Agents to negotiate the matter with the Indians & the Agents might have it in their Instructions from the Crown (which Instructions would pass through the medium of Your Lordships Board as those to His Majesty's Governors now do) to observe all such directions as they might at any time receive from the Commanders in Chief relative to Military Matters, and with respect to Commercial ones such Agents might have the inspection of all

persons

persons concerned in trading with the Indians within their district and if their Salaries were such as to put them above little Temptations they might be vested with the Sole Power of Licensing Traders & removing such as were guilty of any Misdemeanor unless it were thought more adviseable to leave that Power with the Governors upon a remonstrance from the Agent. They might likewise adjust all differences that might happen between the Indians & Traders & compell the Traders to do justice to the Indians where they were injured or defrauded by issuing their Warrants for that purpose to some other Traders & in those Nations where we have Forts they might have the assistance of the Military power to Support their Authority Wherever it became necessary. as it frequently might from the Protection that particular Traders & other White Men guilty of Male practices would endeavour to find from some of the Indians. I say this the rather My Lords, because the instances have been too frequent in this Government of persons accused of Capital Crimes who have found an Asylum among the Indians and could never be brought to Justice.

The advantages that would arise from a

constant

Constant residence of the Agents (by which I mean residence of at least nine months out of twelve unless upon a Special leave of absence obtained on account of ill health or other pressing emergency from Your Lordships or the Governor of any such Province as should be authorized to give it) would be very great. The Agents might thereby acquire an intimate & accurate knowledge of the Affairs of the Indians within their departments & be Privy to everything of moment that pass'd there, of which they might also give speedy information to each other which in some cases might be of much use. 2dly By keeping a Watchfull eye as well over the Indians as the White people they might prevent the growth of many Evils by applying timely remedies which in the present State of things from being neglected at first become Matters which it is necessary for the respective Governments to interpose in & sometimes are attended with the worst consequences to His Majesty's Interests upon this Continent.

3dly By learning who among the Indians had the greatest Credit and influence in each Town & applying themselves to attach them particularly to us they might exceedingly advance His Majesty's Service.

4thly

4thly. By distributing the Presents which the Crown gives, to the Indians in their own Nations they would render the visits of those People to the Governors less frequent, by which a large expence which the Provinces now incur for their reception and entertainment upon those occasions would be saved & the Indians much better pleased by having the Presents delivered to them at their own doors than they are now when they are obliged to travel many hundred Miles to procure them and often fall sick & die before they get home. The Crown also might be at less charge than it is in the Article of Presents, for now the Governors are obliged to give them to all the Indians that come down to visit them, how great soever their Number may be, but the Agent in the Nation might distribute them more Sparingly & more Skillfully also, according to his knowledge of the character & importance of the Indian that was to receive them.

5thly The Agents in the Nations might gain intelligence of all the Practices of the French Emissaries and counteract them with infinitely more effect than it can be done by any other means; They might also employ proper Persons both White Men & Indians to debauch the French Indians, to get information of all

the

the most considerable occurrences among them, to report whether they were well or ill, supplied with goods, Arms Ammunition &c, & to enquire into the Condition of the Forts & garrisons that the French have established in their Countries. I think My Lords that in time of War more especially the Services that active & able Residentiary Agents cou'd perform in these Instances might be very great & extensive.

There are at present only two Agents appointed by the Crown one for the Northern & one for the Southern Department & with respect to the Latter, to which I shall confine what I have to say upon this head, the Gentleman who has the honour to Act in that Station may perhaps think he does his duty If he sometimes makes a visit to one or other of the Indian Nations but when he is in Charles Town, The only manner in which the King's Service can be carried on in these Nations is as follows; In Cherokee Nation where we have two Forts I have employ'd the Officers of the Garrisons as Agents, but as they have no extraordinary Pay for any pains they may take concerning Indian Affairs I am oblig'd to Connive at their Trading to encourage them to execute my Instructions with willingness & alacrity; And

as

as the duty they are sent upon is a very unpleas-
ant one which no man likes to be continued in
for a long Term, it is necessary that a roster should
be observ'd with respect to it from which it will
often happen that a very unfitt Man to manage In-
dian Affairs will have the Command, Thus my Lords
we are circumstanced with regard to the Cherokees,
In the Creek, Catawba, & Chickesaw Nations it is
much worse, for as we have no Forts among them
nothing can be done but through the corrupt Me-
dium of the Traders.

The Trade itself undoubtedly My Lords should
be regulated upon some general uniform Plan & in such
a manner that the Indians might have the goods at
the Cheapest rate, but that I humbly apprehend can
never be done throughout the different Provinces
otherwise than by Act of Parliament. In Canada &
Louisiana I am told the Beaver Trade with the
Indians is carried on at the Charge of the Crown
of France; how far it might be adviseable that
Great Britain should employ a certain Sum annually
for the supply of the Indians in our Interest, under
the direction of Officers appointed by the Crown
& accountable to Parliament, with power by Law, to exclude

all

all Persons from interfering in the Trade otherwise than as factors authorized by them to make such regulations in it from time to time as they shou'd find necessary, I submit to your Lordships, but If such an Experiment were to be made & it shou'd prove that the Balance was against the Nations, provided the Indians were amply supply'd & at much lower rates than they are by the French I shou'd think the Publick money well employ'd, for I believe no means can be found so efficacious to secure the Indians to us as the supplying them with Arms Ammunition and Goods at very low rates & whatever Sum the People of England might pay to do this I consider in the light of a Subsidy to a foreign Nation who may be dangerous Enemies or very serviceable allies to us, wou'd not I conceive be among the least advantageous they have ever given.

I fear I have tired your Lordships patience by what I have said, I will only add that I am much confirmed in the Idea that Residentiary Agents would be of the greatest utility to the King's Service when I reflect that the Crown has its Ministers in all European Nations in Amity with us and Consuls in every one where we have Commercial In-

terests

terests and ought not the Indians My Lords, to be considered as so many Nations whose Friendship it deeply imports the Crown of Great Britain to preserve and may not the same means which prove so beneficial in Europe be adopted with great prospect of Success in America?

It gave much Satisfaction to the Inhabitants of this Place when I acquainted them that Your Lordships had represented to the Crown the expediency of sending an Engineer hither & that the King had been graciously pleas'd to order one to be employ'd here accordingly. I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordships a Plan of this Town in which the new Works are particularly distinguished, and also one of the Creek Nation & the Albama Fort; In a tour I lately made, I went to Fort Moor & it appears to me to be so ill situated and in so bad a State that I think a new one ought to be built upon another Spot, but shall do nothing in it untill an Engineer arrives

I was also at Port Royal where I had the Satisfaction to see the Fort that is constructing there in great forwardness, as soon as it is finish'd I shall send Your Lordships a Plan of it I have

five

five hundred pounds Sterling in bank to erect a Fort a George Town, but Colonel Bouquet was of opinion upon viewing the Spot that that Sum was to inconsiderable for any Works to be constructed there that would have sufficient Effect.

Pursuant to one of my Instructions I have inquired concerning the Number of Negro's imported into this Province, & find it as follows From the 1st of June 1756 to the 1st of June 1757, N° 1661. From the 1st of June 1757, to the 1st of June 1758 N° 1910 Total N° 3571

I send the Plans above mentioned in a box together with the Journals of the Council & Acts of the Assembly. I have also added a Plan of the Fort at Port Royal tho it is not yet Completed, of Fort Johnson & the New Powder Magazine at Dorchester. I likewise transmitt to Your Lordships a Memorial which has been presented to me by Mr. Murray the Deputy Secretary of this Province. I beg leave to mention to Your Lordships that this Colony has expended very large Sums for furnishing the Indians with presents since my arrival here; a Great part of those which the Crown gave at the time when I was appointed to the Government having been

been disposed of by Mr Glen before I landed & If His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to give a fresh supply consign'd either to Mr Atkin or me as shall be thought most proper it will be a very welcome bounty to the Province.

Your Lordships would have had this Letter much sooner but for the Continuance of the Embargo upon all Vessels in the Ports of this Government I layd it on the 20th of April & did not receive General Abercrombies Letter of Notification to take it off, untill the 2nd Instant. On the 15th of last month the Merchants of Charles Town presented a Memorial to me wherein they set forth the great damages they sustained from the long duration of the Embargo & earnestly pray'd me to take it off, but after mature Consideration, I thought it necessary to acquaint them, that His Majesty's Orders to me were such that I did not hold myself at liberty to take it off untill I had received notice from General Abercrombie so to do. Two days after I had given them this answer Mr Abercrombies Letter arrived it bears date the 8th of May but by the Slowness of the Mail from New York to this Town it was so long on its way hither. Some new general Regulations are the

the Post throughout the Colonies are I apprehend highly necessary for His Majestys Service.

Captain Fairweather who arrived here a few days ago from London sunk a box addressed to me (fearing he should be taken) in which I conjecture there may have been some dispatches from Your Lordships

I am with the greatest respect
My Lords
Your Lordships
most Obedient & most
faithfull humble Servant
W. H. Lyttelton

The Right Honble the Lords Commissrs for Trade &c

P S.

I inclose a Copy of the Little Carpenters Letter or Talk which he sent to me from Keowee. On the 12th of July died here Charles Pinckney Esqr one of His Majesty's Council and I transmit the names of three persons whom I conceive to be properly Qualified to supply the Vacancy.

Read Feby 1 1769.

B P R O. South Carolina B T Vol 19 Leg.
(Inclosure to Gov^r Lyttelton's Letter of 1^st Aug 1758) (3^d June 1758)

The Little Carpenter to His Brother the Governor of South Carolina.

Brother,

I have received what I asked you for and am very well satisfied for I find everything according to your Promise, you have sent me Guns for to fight my Enemies and yours, and I and my people shall make very good use of them. Esquire Atkins has likewise sent us Guns & we shall go directly to War to Virginia. I remember the Talk that we had with the Great King George that we should help our Brothers the English and I am now ready having Powder, Bullets, and Arms in pleaty I shall allways believe for the future whatever you say or send to our Nation for I have proved it, and you shall find that I won't tell you a Lie. I shall take very good care that there shan't be no misunderstanding between our Nation & the English, for I love the English, and shall take care that my People shall do the same. for it shall never be dark between the English & the Cherokees, but like a clear Sun Shining Day. The French are our

Enemies

Enemies, and they have spilt a great deal of my Brothers blood & I have taken up the Hatchet & my People to have Satisfaction; I have been stop'd by the Waggons a great while otherwise I shou'd have been in Virginia now. but am going off as fast as I can, And when I retwrn shall come down & see you & give you an Account of what we did there. I have found everything that you said when we were together to be true and you shall find that I wont tell a Lie to you, for I will go to Virginia against Our Enemies and yours some of my People has been rogues in our Lower Towns. But I hope that you won't remember it, for we lost some of our People as well as our Brothers. I have carry'd many Gangs to War, but never had the thought of hurting any of my Brothers for it was them that allways supplied us with everything that we wanted so that I hope this misunderstanding will drop and our People will grow wiser for the future and not hurt their Brothers the English; Brother the Warrior of Fort Prince George our Brother hath used us very well, we have not wanted for anything that was in his power to help us to, he

delivered

delivered us your Talk which we thank both you & him for, for I love all the English and my Brothers at Fort Loudoun and at Tuskegy likewise.

from your Friend and Brother
The Little Carpenter his D mark

Fort Prince George
June the 3d 1758.
John Watts Interpreter.

L. 20. (Inclosure to Govr Lyttelton's letter 7 Aug. 1758)
Extract of a letter from George Turner Esqr dated at Fort Prince George at Keowee the 2d of July 1758.
To His Excellency The Governor of South Carolina.
Sir,

When I did myself the honour to write to your Excellency before, I mentioned that I would go down to Ninety Six to hurry up the Waggons as fast as I could, which I accordingly did & waited there six days before they arrived. The reason why they were so long upon the Road was, that they were overloaded for what came out of Charles Town in two Waggons & one Cart now took 3 Waggons & one Cart, besides 8 or 900 wt that were put into a

a Waggon that was coming up to Mr Iatosh, 'Twas the 1st of June before the goods arrived here, and on the 3d The Carpenter divided them, & on the 4th in the afternoon We all set off to go thro' the Middle Settlements & gott to Fort Loudoun on the 12th - The Little Carpenter came to the Fort the next day, told me he had sent to Old Hope & great Warrior & Headmen to meet him at his House on the Morrow & desired the things that Col Byrd had sent over the Hills for them that went to War, might be sent to his House & he would distribute them as proposed, & likewise desired I would come over and they would fix the day for setting out. I accordingly went over & they mentioned that day sevennight which was the 21st. and till the evining before that day, I saw nothing that could happen to prevent it, When the Great Warrior & his brother cam over to the Fort & upon Captain Demeres saying he was glad of the Opportunity to wish him a good journey, They replied, that they could not tell, that all depended upon the Conjurers, which I confess greatly alarmed one, and more when I was told that nobody had observed any preparations for their perching

-ched-corn, flower & Bread, which they allways carrie with them. However on the day appointed my Horses were saddling & packing the little Carpenter came into the Fort. I told him I was just ready, he desired me not to take my baggage to Shota that day as we should come back that evening. I told him he had promised me to stay at Shota (the General rendezvous) that night & all march to Virginia the next day, he said it was very true but one day would break no Squares & I went over with him without my Baggage & there at Old Hop's met all the Warriors & Conjurors & some Beloved men. And there (I believe your Excellency will be greatly surprized at it) They told me that several bad Omens had appeared in their Conjurations & they were threatened with Sickness & Death to many & vast fatigue to the whole if they went in and positively refused to go till the Fall & wanted me to wait till then. I told them that their Treatment had so much astonished me that I could not tell what to say. I reproach'd them with all their Ingratitude to you, who had by their own Confession, treated them nobly. I put them in mind of the Presents that Colo Byrd

Boyd had distributed amongst them, & of the presents I had sent but 8 days before & told them that when I reported this I should hardly be credited. That so many men who had given so many proofs of their Valour & resolution, should now be diverted from their purpose by a Conjuror.— The Little Carpenter who was the mouth of the Company, said that when he had promised to go, that he intended it, but they never undertook anything of consequence but they consulted their Conjurors to know the pleasure of the Great Man above & they never departed from his Opinion.— Then the Conjurors repeated that the two first Moons they would be very well, but afterwards there would a Pestilential Destemper get among their young men, that they would lose a great many, & the rest would be so harrass'd with fatigue & Sickness, that they would get in very late if at all.

I told them I would take care they should go into no Towns, nor encamp amongst the Whites & I would not desire a man of them to go a foot further than I went myself, but all to no purpose. I could not prevail upon them to stir before the Fall, so I concluded my Visit by desiring that their

their Chiefs wou'd come over to the Fort & say all this before Capt. Demere & the other Officers of the Garrison who might testify it for my Justification, for I was liable to be call'd to an Account for the Loss of so much time & the Waste of so much Publick money. They came at my Re-quest & did repeat all which I have wrote to Your Excell'y & much more; I got a Gentleman to take it down in writing. The Carpenter, Old Hop, Standing Turkey, Great Warrior & Prince his Brother, the Conjurors & two more did put their Marks to it, in the presence of the whole Garrison & the Officers & three Interpreters witness'd it. It would be tedious to trouble your Excellency with any more Repetitions of this, tho' it took up several hours.

The Little Carpenter made use of a poor dirty evasion, by saying that I brought no Wampum & that the Talks were often Lyes but their belts never lied, before I cou'd answer this, Capt. Demere took up the Conversation & made a downright Quarrel with the Carpenter, who I thought seem'd to have the best of the dispute, but however it prevented my answering him &

& I rose and left them & immediately sent about to get an Express that I might let the Commanding Officer in Virginia know of my Disappointment least he should have any Dependance on me. I applied to the Carpenter for an Escort. He said if I would wait a fortnight or three weeks till their Corn was hoed he would send some young Men with one but that I must pay them. — I would not wait for them but am now here upon my journey by qb. & purpose to go through the Catawbas, as there is no safety for 3 or 4 any other nearer way. For there's now some dislike amongst the Indians of the Middle Settlements occasioned by some of their People being cut off by the Out Settlers of Virginia & both the Carolinas who were robbed & some murderd as we are told by the Indians returning from Virginia & the Whites had pursued & killed 8 or 10 out of three several Gangs & we expect to hear of more Mischief of this Nature every day. When I called upon the Carpenter to take leave of him, he desired me to tell the Commanding Officer that he was afraid that the Hot weather would destroy his young Men, but that if the General would send

me

me in the fall, he would go out with me with
300 men & when he returned he would go down
to the French Fort upon the Tenesay & desired
Mr Elliot to tell you this.

B. P. R. O. So Carolina B. T. Vol 19. L. 21.

Charles Town the 2d of Oct 1758.

My Lords,

I had the honour to write to your Lordships the 4th of August by His Majesty's Ship the Winchelsea Commanded by Capt. Hale.

On the 4th of July I received a Letter from Mr Fauquier Lieutenant Governor of Virginia with depositions inclosed containing an Account of three rencounters that had happened between certain Inhabitants of Halifax & Bedford Counties in that Province, and several Parties of the Cherokee Indians in their march thro' those Counties, in which some had been Slain on both Sides, but it appeared that the Indians had been the Aggressors & Mr Fauquier was pleased to apply to me that I might use my endeavours to restrain those in the Nation from revenging the death of their Countrymen. I immediately sent Instructions to the Commanding Officers of Fort Loudoun & Fort Prince George to take proper measures for that purpose & in consequence thereof I received from the Indians of the Upper & Lower Towns & from the Little Carpenter in particular the

the Talks of which I inclose Copies to your Lord-ships; I flattered myself that everything would have remained quiet, but on the 25th Ultimate I received Letters from Ensign Mc Intosh at Fort Prince George & Mr Beamer a Trader at Eastertoe acquainting me that several Indians who were lately come in there from Virginia brought an account that the People of Bedford County had fallen upon some other Parties of Cherokees that were returning home from Winchester where they had been with General Forbes, & had slain and wounded several of them. Mr Beamer says that exactly Thirty have been killed this Summer in Virginia and Mr Mc-Intosh aquaints me that he is credibly inform'd there are forty Indians gone from the middle Settlements & that Thirty would go from Qualatchie & Tockaway in three days from the [time] he wrote viz: the 18th Ultimate against the Virginians. On the 26th I dispatch'd an Express to Mr Mc Intosh with the Talk of which I inclose a Copy addressd to the Indians of the Middle and Lower Towns, and also one to Lieutenant Governor Fauquier; I have also writ to Mr Atkin (who is now on his way to the Creek Nation to apprize him of these things

things & also to communicate to him the following Article in a Letter I have from Mr. Beamer of the 16th Ultimate viz. - There is now at this time several Creek Indians in my Town (Eastentoe) and this day there are Runners sent off to that nation & the Chickesaws with White Beads & Black ones & Pipes & Tobacco and a Talk to both places which I cannot find out, but I am certain it is for no good by reason what Southern People is here encourages these People on. By which last words Mr. Beamer means that they encourage the Cherokees to go to War against the Virginians.

I hope my Lords all may yet be accommodated but should hostilities continue between the Indians & Virginians they will probably soon extend further and be very hurtfull to His Majesty's Affairs in general upon this continent.

On the last day of July Messrs. Smith and Cromwell arrived at Fort Prince George being sent by General Forbes to collect more Indians & conduct them to him, Mr. Smith wrote to me & inclosed a Copy of a Letter he had to

deliver

deliver to the Emperor Old Hop from Mr Glen the late Governor of this Province who went from hence with Colonel Montgomerys Highland Battalion to Philadelphia and I presume was desired by Mr Forbes to write to Old Hop upon that Occasion; As I found Presents would be wanting I ordered Ensign Mr Tatosh to furnish them, & he informs me he believes he should have prevailed upon thirty or Forty of the Lower Towns to go had it not been for the ill news from Virginia; I hear the Little Carpenter & forty more are gone with Mr Smith; he sent the Great Warrior of Telliquo to me here about two months ago to make his excuses to me for not going according to his Promise with Mr Swaney & to assure me that he would go in the fall, but I fear he will not arrive time enough to be of much service General Forbes acquaints me that all those Cherokees that were with him have left him in order to return home tho' he says he used all the means he possibly could to prevail with them to stay. I am much concern'd at this, My Lords, both as it affects the Kings Service in General & as all the Charge which this particular Province has incurr'd

to

to induce a body of them to go upon the Expedition is render'd fruitless.

In my last Dispatch I took the liberty to mention to Your Lordships the hopes this Province has of receiving a mark of His Majesty's Royal bounty out of the fifty thousand pounds granted by Parliament. I beg leave now to add that whenever the King shall be graciously pleased to allot a portion of that sum to the Province, I humbly conceive it may be much for his Service if it is express'd to be his pleasure that a great part of it at least shou'd be employed in constructing new Fortifications and keeping in repair such as are already erected which it is to be feared The Assemblies in time of Peace may suffer to grow ruinous rather than grant the necessary money to keep them in a good state.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most obedient & most faithfull

humble Servant

William Henry Lyttelton.

P.S.

The Right Honble

The Lords Commrs for Trade.

P.S.

The Original of my Letter of the 22d of December last, I sent by the Snow Ann Captain Cotes bound for Cowes, which vessel I am inform'd was taken & carried into France, And the Indigo Planter Captain Jamieson, by whom I sent the Duplicate having (as it is supposed) miscarry'd I thought it might be necessary to send Your Lordships a Triplicate thereof. I also sent the Journals of the Council & Assembly by the same Vessel & if they are not received at Your Lordships Office I will transmit Duplicates.

Read Feb. 6. 1759.

(Enclosure.) L. 22.

The Talk of Tistoe, the Wolf, and the rest of the Head-men of the Lower Towas.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina Dated at Fort Prince George the 7th of Aug. 1758.

The Town of Chota has sent down a Messenger here last night, we are the next Town to it, & we approve of their Message to us. The Town of Chota sent down to see how we agree with the White Men, & par-

-ticularly

ticularly the Warriors of this Fort, the Messenger is here present, & we tell him befor the Warrior of this Fort, that we agree as formerly, and as Brothers & friends, in every respect to the English. Of late the Warrior of this Fort, and we have been both very uneasy about the misunderstanding that has happened on the Path, but as we hope the Governor of South Carolina will forget and make all things easy; as our Governor has done we expect all things will be forgot, and the Path made as clear as ever.

Old Hop our Governor has sent us down word that he hopes, that the Warrior of this Fort, and we shall live like Brothers as formerly, & think nothing of what has happened, for we have forgot it, and we hope the Governor & his Warriors have likewise: There have a few Limbs fallen on the Path, but it has been ordained by the Man above: and We think no more of it, than if Children had fallen out, and that their Parents had made up the Difference between them; As we hope the Governour of South Carolina and our Governor will. Messrs Smith & Cromwell have come into this Nation, to bring us out to War, & it

it is our Governors desire that the Warrior of this Fort shoud fit us out with Ammunition, and things necessary for the War; and as soon as we see the Ammunition and other necessaries come for us, we will immediately set out without further delay. We have wrote by the consent of the Warrior of this place, before, for these things, and this is only to refresh your memory of what we intend to do.

We send you this string of Wampum to confirm the truth of what we have sent Your Excelleney before, and of this, that we take Our Brothers by the Hand, & that they may lead us to any part to take Revenge of their Enemies.

The Talk of the Emperor Old Hop & the Head Men of the Upper Cherokee Nation.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina dated at Chotee 28th July. 1758.

Brother,

According to the desire of the Governor of Virginia; we sent as many of our People as cou'd be spared to your assistance to the northward. We did not think when we sent our young Fellows off, that

that things would happen as we now find. The Govern-or of Virginia acquainted you of Our Peoples be-haviour, And we now hear of it from you, We are ashamed & sorry to find how they have behaved but it was not our Orders. But since it has happened contrary to our desire, We beg that it may (for this time) be forgot & hope that the path will still be open between us and everything be as usual. – We well know it is The King's desire & Orders, for the White People & us to live together in Friendship & Harmony with one another as Bro-thers. It was the Orders of Our Father King George, that in case any little difference should happen between us, we should both do our endeavours to make it up and live in Peace. What has hap-pened seems as if it was done by People in their Sleep who dreamt a bad dream, but were now waken'd out of it, & we hope that this Talk (to confirm which we send you some beads) will make everything up and let us live as before.

Brother

When you have read this send it to Our Brother the Governor of Vir-ginia, that he may read it & think well.

Old D Hop.
The D Standing Turkey.
The Little D Carpenter.
Woollin D awah.

Enclosure

(Enclosure.) L. 23.

To the Headmen & Warriors of the Middle and Lower Settlements of the Cherokee Nation.

The Governor of South Carolina sends-Greeting!-

Friends & Brothers,

The Warrior at Fort Prince George has sent me an Account of some new disturbances that have happened in Virginia, in which I am sorry to hear that some of your people have been killed.

I desire you will mark well the words I now write to you and lay them up in your hearts.

The fire that was kindled many years ago by our Fathers & yours has long burnt bright between us, And the Chain of Friendship which the Great King George has fixed is unsullied & free from stain, but that it may always remain so, you may remember how often it has been concluded in Publick Talks and solemn Treaties, That whenever it should happen that a Red Man was killed by a White, it should not be a cause of War between the two Nations, but the Red People should Apply to the King's Governor for Satisfaction. Notwithstanding which I am now inform'd That bad Talks have been given in some of your Towns against the People of Virginia

and

and that some Parties have taken up the Hatchet & are gon to Spill their Blood, Mark again what I say to you, I have sent a Messenger to the Governor of Virginia to inform him of these things and am Confident he will give you entire Satisfaction for whatsoever Injuries have been done to you; And as a further mark of the desire I have to remove from you all cause of Complaint, I do hereby promise that if you will dispatch Runners to bring back those Parties that are gone out, so that they may return without having made the Path bloody, I will give presents to the Relations of your People that have been slain Sufficient to hide the bones of the dead men and wipe away the Tears from the Eyes of their friends. But if you shall refuse to make up the Matter in an Amicable way & shall shed the blood of the Virginians, Mark again what I say to you, The Armies of the Great King are strong and Mighty. His Warriors are without number, well Arm'd, well Cloath'd, well fed & supplied with all the Necessaries of War; but you are few, & will soon be in want of everything when once the Trade is withdrawn from you. The English are the only Nation that can furnish

You,

you, and are willing to continue to do it. If you do not prevent them by your own faults; but if you do, you will remember my words and repent your rashness when it is too late. The Governor of Virginia has given no Orders to his People to fall upon yours, but what they have done was their own private Act.

I thank you Wawhatchee and the young Warrior of Eastertoe for the particular Talk you sent to me. I am your Friend & Brother

Given at Charles Town
26th of September 1758.

(Enclosure) L.24.

The Little Carpenter To His Excell'y The Governor of South Carolina.

dated at Fort Loudoun 29th of July 1758.

Brother,

I am now with my Brother the Warrior at Tuskegee - I shal allways regard what you say, & do my utmost endeavour that things may go well between the White People and Our Nation: As I am sensible that you have a regard for us, I shall ever Love & live as a Friend & Brother with all

your

your People. It is my earnest desire that no differences should happen between us - I am fully sensible that it is from the English alone we have those Necessaries of all kinds that are among us. I shall allways remember the several Talks and Letters I have had from you & look on Your People as our Brothers - The Path which so long has been open between us I hope will never be stopt. - This part of the Nation, tho' far from you shall allways regard the White People - Tho' indeed at this time the lower part of Our Nation seem to be a little disturbed - Yet I hope that the Cloud will soon be over, and that everything will go on as usual - The Warrior Woolinawah is here with me, He thinks good; One of his relations was kill'd by the White people in Virginia, but he neither Mourns for him or thinks of Revenge, as he says, he by his roguery sought his own death. I myself am sensible that our People were the Agressors to the Northward, & that they looked for what they got. I hope you won't think that all our Towns are of the same way of thinking as the lower Towns are, My Brothers as Tuskegee know how we behave. I shall in two days send off some Messengers

to

to the Lower Towns to reprimand them, & caution them against behaving ill to the White People, I shall at their return hear what their inclinations are, We are here in these parts in Peace & Friendship with our Brothers, and are waiting to see who dare to oppose us - We shall allways stick by you & your People - If anything should happen in those parts I shall directly acquaint you with it. We have lately lost two of our People by the Enemy. - I am yet at home. I have not set any time for going abroad. I wait to hear from Virginia, when I am determined to go out and have set the time, I shall let you know of it - while I am at home I desire to hear from you I shall allways remember you & your Talks, & I hope you remember me & mine. You may depend upon it that while I live I shall allways do my utmost that no ill shall happen to the English - I hope to hear from you soon. - Tho' we have some bad People among us, yet we shall still live as Brothers with the English I shall not think of going abroad these two Months if anything should happen you know where to send to me - I am allways advising the

young

young People to behave themselves well & hope they will. You have called one of your Warriors away. I am sorry for it but hope we shall meet again.

I am your Loving Friend & Brother
Skyaguista atta culla bulla
The Little Carpenter.

B P R O. A & W. I Vol 91.

Charles Town Nov.r 4th 1758

Sir

I have the honour to transmit to you Copies of my Letters of the 22d of August & 8th of September to Admiral Boscawen & of an Extract of a Letter I received from two Traders at Augusta in Georgia; I send too a Copy of a Letter of the 8th of September from Mr. Moore Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica which I received the 29th of last month with the Papers marked No. 1 2 3 4 On the 2d Instant I received Letters by the Scarborough Man of War of the 25th & 30th of August from Admiral Boscawen acquainting me that he & Major General Amherst were of opinion that nothing could be undertaken this Year against the French Settlements on the Rivers Mobille & Mississippi. If it shall be His Majesty's Pleasure that an Enterprize against those Parts should be form'd next Spring I hope I shall be able at the same time to make an attempt upon the Albama Fort & I beg leave to make the following remarks concerning the practicability of it.

First, With respect to the Force necessary to be employed in such a Service, I conceive two thousand

Men

Men might be Sufficient. The Regiment in the pay of this Province now actually consists of above four hundred Men & this I should propose to complete to its establishment of seven hundred Men. I imagine I may form another Regiment of a thousand Men out of the whole Militia of the Province which is between six & seven thousand strong & also augment a Militia Regiment of Horse in which there are now about a hundred Men to three hundred, I might also take with me a detachment of a hundred Men from His Majestys three Independent Companies in which there are some Officers who have been much accustomed to live among the Indians & have served under the Generals Oglethorpe & Braddock; Such a detachment might be of much use to me & yet would not be likely to produce the same ill Effects that a more considerable body of His Majesty's Regular troops might in exciting the Jealousy of the Provincials & robbing the Province of a part at least of that honour in the Enterprize the idea of which I believe will be a principal motive to the Inhabitants of it to engage in it; the Junction of the Independents with the Provincials would also make the latter subject to the Articles of War of which otherwise a

doubt

doubt might arise. The Creeks are computed to be two thousand Gun Men, but I presume I should find many of them very ill arm'd & indifferently Supplied with Ammunition, & upon my arrival in their Country, I apprehend a Declaration to the following effect might keep them quiet if not induce them to join me viz. That I came into their Nation as a Friend to them but an Enemy to the French, that the King was determined to destroy the Subjects of the French King wherever they were & had sent me orders to attack them; that as they (the Creeks) had received numberless proofs of His Majesty's favour & had long lived in Amity with His Children the English, I invited them to join me & take up the Hatchet against the French, but if they refused I would immediately order all the English Traders to depart out of their Country, which would reduce them to great distress for want of those goods which the French are not able to supply them with, & if I found that any of them took part with the Enemy, that I would instantly march into their Towns, burn their Houses & put their Women & Children to the Sword. As to the other Indian Nations, I think I may be Confident of having the Assistance of the Chickesaws a small but very

very brave Nation & I hope I should engage some Catawbaws & some Cherokees also to accompany me. I can form no certain Judgement of the number of Chactaws or other Indians that the French might be able to oppose to me, but I think as soon as ever they were allarm'd by an Attack upon their own Coasts, they would draw down a great part of their Indians for the defence of it.

Secondly. Concerning the Article of Provisions I am of opinion that if I have timely notice of the King's Pleasure, a sufficient quantity may be collected here, by the Person who now supplies the Provincial Regiment as Agent for the Commissaries at New York at the expence of the Crown, in consequence of the Letter I had the honour to receive from you of the 30th of December 1767. I should propose to erect one or more Magazines in the Creek Nation, as well to prevent our suffering through Scarcity as to preserve our communication with our Frontier Garrisons of Augusta & Fort Moore & as Posts to retreat to in case any ill accident befell us; These Magazines might soon be so fortified as to be tenable against the Indians.

Thirdly. I apprehend the number of baggage Horses might be greatly reduced by orders limiting the

quantity

quantity of it, that each Officer shall be allowed to carry.

Fourthly, If upon examining those Persons who best know the Country it shall appear a matter of great difficulty to carry Artillery, I should hope the Enterprize might nevertheless take place, because I conceive from the Accounts I have had of the Fort it might be storm'd with Scaling Ladders, but in this I may be deceived, & I beg leave to propose that an Engineer with some small Cannon & proper Ordnance Stores, & some good Matrosses shou'd be sent to me from England If it is the Kings Pleasure that the Expedition should be undertaken. Captain Dudgeon of the Royal Regiment of Artillery has been ordered by the Board of Ordnance to repair hither but he is now with General Forbes & if by any means he should be prevented from coming, I shall have no one Man that can act as an Engineer & should he come I shall wish to have more than one Man for that branch of the Service, not only on account of the Attack of the Fort itself but for the fortifying my Magazines making intrenchments & adding New Works to the Albama Fort should it surrender & it shou'd be the Kings Pleasure that I should

Garrison

Garrison it concerning which Point, I humbly desire to be instructed, I may add that Engineers & Matrosses are much wanted for the Service of the Province at large independent of any particular distinct Object.

Fifthly, If it should prove that the Rivers are so high as to obstruct the march of the Troops & fordable Places cannot be found, they may pass over a Bridge of boats and I presume I could carry a proper number of Boatmakers & Carpenters to effect such works when they shall be found necessary. We have no Pontons in the Province but if they were sent from England it might perhaps relieve me from all difficulties on this head.

These Conjectures Sir I humbly submit to you, which may perhaps in many respects prove erroneous, & the rather as I have not ventured to disclose to any Person whatsoever the orders His Majesty has been pleased to give me concerning this matter, nor indeed to make such inquiries as I would have done, had I not apprehended that it would tend to a premature discovery of the business.

I beg leave to observe that no Tents, Arms or Ammunition have ever been sent here since I had the honour to receive your dispatch of the

30th

30th of December 1757, & If an attempt is to be made on the Albama Fort, I conceive it will be proper that I should have tents for two thousand Men & two thousand light Muskets & Bayonets with the necessary Accoutrements & Ammunition, The Firelocks which the Provincial Regiment is Arm'd with are too heavy for this hot Country & many of them are in a bad Condition

I have just learnt that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to sign a Warrant for two thousand pounds to be employed in purchasing presents for the Indians which Mr Wright the Agent of this Province is to send to me; If they are not actually sent when this Letter comes to Your hands I could wish Sir, that Mr Wright were instructed to keep them till they can be put on board a Man of War, & that one of His Majesty's Ships were to be sent hither to bring them & any other Stores that it may be thought requisite to add & also any Letter you may honour me with upon the Subject Matter of this, of which Duplicates might be transmitted to me by other Vessels bound directly hither. I rarely receive a dispatch from you, by the way of New York till four or five Months

after

after its date, & I am humbly of Opinion that it might be much for His Majestys Service If a Packet Boat were to be established & continued during the War to go constantly between Great Britain and this Town by which the Correspondence of the Kings Ministers might be carried on with the Governors of the Southern Provinces.

If His Majesty shall be pleased to renew his Orders to me concerning an Attack on the Albama Fort it might very much facilitate the Success of the Measure, If some assurance were given in the Letter that may be addressed to me on that occasion, of His Majesty's gracious purpose to recompence the Province in proportion as the efforts it shall make may appear to deserve

The Taxes which the People of this Government have borne during the War, have been much heavier than usual & the expence they must incur to keep such a force in pay as I may think necessary to be collected for the Expedition in question would be more than they could well endure. I will beg leave to add that the sooner I am made acquainted with the Kings Pleasure the better, for great delays occur in the Execution of Publick

Measures

Measures in these Provinces & some very Considerable time may be taken up in negotiating with the Indians in order to obtain their cooperation. I should hope too to have the Speediest intelligence of the Time when His Majesty's Fleet may be likely to arrive on the Coast of Louisiana, for If any Indians join me, & I should be obliged to defer my march for want of such intelligence, so great is their impatience of the least delay that they will probably quit me & return home.

Captain Calcock arrived here the 2d Instant in the Scarborough Man of War & has never received anything but fifty pounds which I gave him before he went to Louisbourg. I humbly recommend him to His Majesty's further Bounty, & have instructed him not to be absent from hence in the Spring least there should be occasion for his Service

I am with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

& most faithfull

humble Servant

William Henry Lyttelton

The Rt Hon.ble

Mr Secretary Pitt &c &c &c

P.S. As I have allready sent Triplicates of my dispatch

dispatch of the 11th of July & the letters & Papers there in refer'd to, I omit them in this.

Secret (Incloosure)

Copy Charles Town Augt 22d 1758

Sir

Yesterday the Surprize arrived here and brought me the favour of your Letter of the 8th of July with Mr Glen's Paper inclos'd. It gives me the greatest pleasure that you had made so happy a progress in the Siege of Louisburg at the time when you wrote to me, & I doubt not, I shall soon have the joyfull news that you are in possession of it.

I send this by Captain Simon Tufts who sail'd about three years ago as Master of a Vessel from this Port to New Orleans, & was there three Months I hope he may be of much use to you he arrived here some time since in a Vessel of which he was Master belonging to Mr Carver of Portsmouth. I have engaged him to quit her & you will learn from him what wages Mr Carver gave him & judge what recompense he may deserve for the Service he is going upon; he has received from me only fifty pounds Sterling

With

With respect to our Indian Affairs the State of them is as follows. The Cherokees have actually taken up Arms for us against the French & a great many of them are now with General Forbes & some Catawbaws also; The Chickesaws are our Steady Friends & very invetterate against the French, but they are a very small Tribe. The Creeks are not ill disposed to us & we now carry on a very flourishing Trade in their Country, but it is a fixd Principal with them to observe a strict neutrality between us & the French that they may get Supplies of goods & presents from both. Mr. Atkin the King's Agent for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department is now preparing to go to their Towns & I hope his Presence among them will have very good effects, & that he may be able to open an intercourse with the Chactaws. whom he will exert his utmost endeavours to debauch from the French. I inclose a duplicate of a Letter I wrote to you the 6th of July which I sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia to forward to you by an Express Messenger with the Report of three Deserters from the French Service whom I examined at Port Royal in this Province; I do not send the Triplicate of Captain Calcock's paper because I find you have

have received the Original. It may be Calcock will wait at Halifax till you return from Louisbourg.

I beg my compliments to General Amherst & have the honour to be. Sir, &c

Signd

P.S

If you think I can be usefull in negotiating with the French Indians in making Overtures to them for establishing as Governor of this Province a Trade with them to be carried on from hence in the same manner as that in which we now have with the Creeks & Chickesaws & in corresponding & Cooperating with Mr Atkin the King's Agent as soon as it shall be possible to open an intercourse with him, after the Landing is effected, I will most gladly accompany you upon the enterprize I have also a Provincial Regiment on foot, which now consists of between three & four hundred Men two hundred of them are by Law to remain in the Province for the defence of it, but I can embark the remainder or a hundred picked Men along with Me. We have some Officers who are well acquainted with Indians having been often in Garrison in their Country & accustomed to treat with them.

The

The private Men too have most of them been raised in the back Parts of this Province, where many of them have lived in the Woods by their Gun in a manner little different from that of the Indians. If you sent a Man of War or two here to take them on board by which the delay in getting Transports might be avoided, neither my own intention of going or taking them with me need be disclosed till very near the Time of executing it. & then if the design we were going upon was made publick, I think we might arrive (but this I submit to you) upon the Enemy's Coast before they could receive intelligence that such an Expedition was carrying on against them. If you were to victual the Men of War in an extraordinary manner, by which it would become unnecessary to buy up Provisions here, it would give a further facility to the undertaking, & above all it would be requisite that you should provide a proper number of Tents for the Officers & Men, for our Share of those which are to be sent from England for the use of all the Troops that the respective Provinces have raised for the Service of this Campaign, is not arrived here, nor have we any news of them.

I

I beg you will not suffer this Proposition to embarrass you, If you think it will be better I should remain here, I shall not be in the least chagrined, by my Zeal for the King's Service & a hearty desire to contribute every thing in my power that may possibly tend to the Success of your enterprize has induced me to make it. I will only add that whether I go or not it will be absolutely necessary that you should have with you a very large quantity of goods to be given in presents to the Indians, without which you will never gain over a single Man, proper Assortments of these Goods may I believe be bought a Boston & New York & a good quantity here, but If you take up any here you must impower me to promise payment on the part of the Crown, for I have no sufficient Funds to defray the expence of the Purchase; such goods however must not be bought here but just at the Time when the enterprize is ripe for execution otherwise it would infallibly tend to a discovery of your design.

I hope you will be so good to tell me frankly & without reserve whether you judge I can be of use in accompanying you, without leaving me

to

to take the Part or not, upon my own Ideas & view of things

(Inclosure)

Charles Town Sept 8th 1758

Sir

I send this by Captain Simon Tufts who is not yet saild & who will also have the honour to deliver to you my dispatch of the 22d of August Yesterday I received the Letter from Mr Secretary Pitt of the 7th of March of which I inclose a copy. The Original & duplicate both arrived together by the Post from New York, & also a Letter from Major General Amherst for which I beg you will return him my best thanks.

As soon as ever I learn that you have determined to carry on Operations to the Southward I shall begin to take the necessary Measures concerning the execution of His Majestys Commands relative to an attempt on the Albama Fort, & I hope when the matter is thoroughly examined it will not appear to be impracticable;

I have not however thought proper to retract the Postscript to my Letter of the 22d of August in which

which I make you a proposal to accompany you in your Expedition as it is not impossible If I should be induced from an unwillingness in the Assembly to grant the necessary Supplies, or from any other cause to lay aside the thoughts of an Attempt upon the Albama Fort, that that proposal might still be recurrd to, If you approve of it.

I inclose an Extract of a Letter from two Traders at Augusta in Georgia, both very knowing in Indian Affairs, which indeed represents an Enterprize against the Albama Fort as likely to be attended with extreme difficulties, but I do not give very much weight to that representation because I think it is the Interest of the Traders to discourage the making any attempt upon that Place, as it would interrupt the tranquillity with which they now carry on their Trade in all parts of the Creek Nation should that Country become a Seat of War.

If you undertake any Operations to the Southward I hope to know from you as exactly as possible what time you may expect to arrive upon the Enemy's Coast. When you will write to me, I beg you will never trust a Letter to the New York Post.

I am &c Sign'd

(There

(There are other inclosures in Governor Lyttelton's letter, as will be noted by his letter) but these have not been thought of sufficient importance to copy)

The Titles are as follows viz.

Extract of a Letter from two Traders at Augusta in Georgia to Governor Lyttelton dated July 10th 1758.

Letter from H Moore to Governor Lyttelton dated 8th Sept 1758

Memorandum taken from the Journal of Geo Goodman Master of the Schooner Olive Branch.

An Account of the Town of New Orleans by Mr La Tilla

Do Do by Vice Admiral Coles

Instruction pour Le Mississippi depuis le Cape St Antoine

B. P. R. O. S. Carolina B. T. vol. 19. L. 25.

-Charles Town the 1st Dec. 1758

My Lords

I enclose to your Lordships a duplicate of the Letter I had the honour to write to you on the 2d of October, by which Your Lordships will be informed of the Steps I had then taken in order if possible to prevent the Cherokees from executing their purpose of going to War against the People of Virginia & committing further Outrages there. The Governor of that Province has been pleased with the Advice of his Council to return me thanks for what I did in that affair and I now transmit to Your Lordships the Minutes of the Conferences I had here in the month of November with the Cherokee Deputies.

Mr Atkin is at Augusta on his way to the Creek Nation where I hope his presence will have very good effects.

The Assembly is now sitting but nothing as yet has happened that is remarkable in their proceedings I send herewith their Journals from the 6th of October 1757 to the 19th of May 1758.

I am with the greatest respect

My

My Lords

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient & most faithfull

The Right Honble humble Servant

The Lords of Trade. William Henry Lyttelton

&c.

Read Feb. 6. 1759.

(Enclosure.) L. 25.

In the Council Chamber

Mercurii 8th die November 1758.

A. M.

Present

His Excellency the Governor

Honble { Edward Fenwicke / Othniel Beale / Henry Middleton } Esqrs

Endorsed South Carolina.

Copy of the Minutes of the Conference between Govr Lyttelton and the Cherokee Deputies in Nov. 1758.

Recd with the Govrs letter of 1 Dec. 1758.

Read Feb. 6. 1759. L. 26.

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina B. T. Vol. 19. L. 27.

Charles Town Nov. 2 1758.

My Lords,

I send herewith the Journals of the Assembly from the 6th of Octr 1757 to the 19th of May 1758 in which are contained all their Proceedings concerning the quarters of the Troops, that were then here, the Particulars of which I acquainted Lord Loudoun with as the several matters arose, but as I was not so circumstantial in my Letters to your Lordships, I beg leave to add a few words now upon that Subject. On the 14th of Octr the House came to a Resolution to defray the Charge of building additional Barracks for one thousand Men and on the 20th voted a thousand Pounds Sterling to be employed in the Purchase of Warlike Stores from the Northern Colonies; and then eagerly pressed for an Adjournment to the 14th of Novr, which I granted after three repeated applications; but at the same time wrote to Lord Loudoun, and after having informed him, in what manner the Troops were then accomodated, viz- that some were billeted upon Publick Houses, others lodged in private tenements hired for that purpose, and some had been taken

voluntarily

voluntarily into the Houses of some considerable Persons here; that I had also provided Hospitals, with all necessaries for the sick. I answered him, I should expect a Categorical answer from the Assembly as soon as might be, when they met again upon the Point of Bedding for ye Soldiers which I told his Lordship, if they should refuse, to provide for, I would make use of such other means for their better accomodation, as the office I hold would enable me to do. His Lordship received my letter but had at the same time others complaining of the Condition of the Quarters, in consequence of which he sent an order to Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, or the Officer Commanding the Kings Troops, directing him in case the Barracks were not provided with bedding, and the necessaries of Barracks, immediately to apply to the People here for Quarters; which if they should refuse His Lordship ordered him to Quarter the Troops by his own Authority. This Order I am ready to believe Lord Loudoun would not have sent, had not the state of the Quarters the Troops were actually in, been represented to him, in very different Colours, from what it really deserved. for it appeared by an Authentick Account

delivered

delivered in to me, (which I afterwards transmitted to his Lordship) that the Charges for accomodating the Troops from the Month of June to the first of Decemr 1757 amounted to £9,210-10-5 of this Currency which is little short of three thousand Pounds sterling, and but a very small part of that charge had been incurr'd between the time when I wrote to his Lordship, and when the complaints also were prefer'd to him, and ye 1st of Decr. On the 30th of Novr the Assembly resolvd to provide Seven shillings Currency, or one shilling sterling pr Diem to be paid to each Subaltern Officer of the Forces, from that Day in lieu of Quarters, and all other provision whatsoever to be made for the said Officers by this Government and also to provide bedding and divers other necessaries for the Troops, And at the same time, they came to another resolution not to provide for the Defraying of any Expence whatever respecting the Officers of the several Corps in this Province, other than for such as were comprehended in the preceding Resolution, and further Ordered that the Commissary should be forthwith served with a Copy of the Resolves of the House with respect to providing for the said Forces. The Commissary

-missary having been served with it accordingly in consequence thereof gave notice of the Resolution respecting the Officers at all the Houses, where he had taken lodgings for them. This he did with my privity at his own desire apprehending that if he did not he might be sued by any of the House Keepers with whom he had contracted for the said Lodgings and that a jury would give a Verdict against him for whatsoever might become due to the House-Keepers, from the time he neglected to give such notice. And also being entirely dependent on the Assembly for his Salary who vote it annually and who also joyn with the Governor and Council in the Appointment of this Officer, by an Ordinance, in the same manner as they do in that of other Provincial Officers here, by which I am disabled from removing, or even suspending him in case of any Misbehaviour. The next day Lieut. Colonel Bouquet came to me, and acquainted me that he had given an order to his Officers, that they should remain in their Quarters, without making any new bargain, adding that the order was merely so, and engaged that nothing should happen contrary to the tranquillity

and

and good order of Government. I then read to him the Resolution of the Assembly concerning the Provision for ye Troops and in consequence of his remonstrances I sent on ye 6th Decr a Message to the House representing to them, that it was requisite provision should be made for defraying the Charge of Lodging all the Officers according to their Ranks. and of furnishing sundry Articles expressed in the said Message. To this the House replied that they could not agree to make provision for all the Officers but consented to give more Blankets and more firewood. Thus, my Lords, the matter rested till the 13th of February when Colonel Bouquet received Lord Loudouns order above mentioned for quartering the Troops by his own Authority, which His Lordship wrote before he had received information from me of the Resolutions of the Assembly of the 30th Nov. and 6th of Decemr - Colonel Bouquet communicated this Order to me, but observed that the Letter of which it made a part was of an old Date, and related to a matter which was now settled. Except, what regarded the Officers, and that he learnt the Assembly had granted a further sum to build additional

- ditional

-ditional Barracks for them, I told him they had given the sum of £ 3750 Currency for that Service, and that any orders were issued for building them; Whereupon he remarked (after reckoning up the number of Officers) that the matter might be easily settled, with regard to them except what concern'd the payment of their Quarters, from the 30th of Nov:; and added that some Officers had removed from their Quarters, and that it would be reasonable that some Allowance should be made on that Account. To this I replied that the Assembly was adjourned for about a fortnight, and proposed to him, that when they met, he should write me a letter containing his Propositions, to which he assented. On the 28th of February he came to me, and delivered to me the Letter (a Copy of which I inclose); I laid it the next day before the Council, and with their advice resolved to lay it before the Assembly. This was done on the 9th of March, accompanied with a Message, and on the 11th I sent a second, and on the 18th I received their Answer, in which they say. - This House having maturely considered your Excellency's Messages and Lieut.t Colonel Bouquet's Letter concerning Quarters for the

Troops

Troops Garrisond in Charles Town, and considering that Officers and Soldiers cannot legally and constitutionally be Quartered in Private Houses, without the special Consent of the Owners or Possessors of such Houses, and that the Provision which we heretofore resolved to make for Subaltern Officers only, was a Grant of Favour, we cannot (respecting the demand made of Quarters for all the Officers without distinction) recede from our former Resolution &c: Soon after this Lieut. Colonel Bouquet with the Royal Americans and Virginians left this Province, and before their departure the Officers (with my approbation) gave Certificates to the House-keepers of the time they had lodged with them, and expressing the sums that were due to them on that account, which being carried by those Housekeepers to the Publick Treasurer as soon as the general Tax Act was passed, were by him discharged out of the Shilling Sterling p Diem granted to the Subaltern Officers by the same Act, and the same course was observed when Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery's Batalion, was some time afterwards ordered to Philadelphia, but as this could take effect only with respect to the

Subaltern

Subaltern Officers the Certificates given by the Captains & Field-Officers yet remain undischarged, and will be laid this year before the House, among other demands of the Creditors of the Publick. If I may rely on some intimations that have been given me, the money due upon them will now be provided for without Difficulty. And the reason Assigned why it was not done last year is, that if the Assembly had agreed to it while the Troops were here they might have appeared to be forced into it. I have thought it my Duty to acquaint your Lordships with these matters, and the rather as you may thereby be enabled to form the clearer judgement of the Temper of this People and the Opinion they have of their Rights and Privileges. And also the Embarrasments which the King's Servants in my Station may (in certain situations) be thrown into by being dependent on the Will of an Assembly for every trifling Sum which may be requisite for the Purposes of Government without any fix'd revenue and by having Officers constituted by the whole Legislature and who are dependent on the same Assembly for their Annual Support and Maintenance.

I

I did not think it prudent to make any reply to the last Massage of the House of the 18th of March; and afterwards I obtained their consent for employing twenty Thousand Pounds to fit out the Cherokee Indians, that were to join the Forces in the Expedition against Fort DuQuesne and also for continuing the Regiment of this Province on foot, in consequence of Mr Secretary Pitts Letter of the 30th of Decemr last. The Act also for enlisting Vagrants was passd; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that this Regiment now consists of five hundred men I likewise procured some other Votes for necessary Services which I shall not trouble your Lordships by enumerating as they will appear in the Journals. I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordship's Most Obedient & Most faithfull humble Servant

William Henry Lyttelton.

Read Feby 7. 1759.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. vol 19. L. 28 (Enclosure to Govr Lyttelton's letter 2 Dec. 1758.) Charles Town the 28th of Oct 1758.

Sir,

When the Assembly of this Province was pleased to Vote (by a Resolution of the House) a Shilling a day to the Subaltern Officers of his Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, in order to provide themselves with Lodging, Fire, Candle and the other necessaries comprehended under the denomination of Quarters, having at the same time either Omitted, declined or refused to make any Allowance for Quartering the Field-Officers Captains, and the Staff, I had the Honour upon that Occasion to represent to your Excellency, that according to the Instructions I had from the Earl of Loudoun I was not at Liberty to receive money for Quarters and as Officers of all Ranks were equally entitled to be lodg'd where ever they happen'd to be, I took the Liberty to inform you, that as the Assembly had made a Distinction for which there was no precedent in any part of his Majesty's Dominions either in Europe or America I could not in obedience to his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun's Commands, nor in justice to the Troops sent here for the Protection of

of the Province, agree to the regulations that had been made by the House of Assembly with regard to Quarters. Before I was informed of the Resolution taken by the Assembly, the then Acting Commissary, acquainted all the House-Keepers, where Officers were billeted, that they were to pay for their Lodgings from the 30th of Novr last, and that they (the House-Keepers) were to expect no allowance from the Province after that time, upon which, to prevent a number of Officers being turned out of their Quarters, I was put under the disagreeable necessity of ordering the Officers of the Garrison to keep Possession of the Rooms where they had been Billeted by the Commissary till proper Quarters should be prepared for the whole.— I think it my Duty to inform your Excellency that I had the Honour to receive a Letter from the Earl of Loudoun, by His Majesty's Ship Nightingale in answer to one I had wrote his Lordship with regard to the Difficulties which the Troops laboured under, for want of Quarters in this Province, His Lordship in that Letter, after expressing his surprize at the conduct of the Assembly of Carolina as the People of the Province had been so sensible of their danger, and had

had applied in so earnest a manner to have Troops sent for their Protection, is pleased to add - "But as "the King's Troops have an undoubted Right to quarters "everywhere without paying anything for them, that "is a point which I neither can, nor will give up." I have likewise received a letter from the Quarter Master General of the American Army, who informs me that the Troops are quartered in all the Northern Provinces of the Continent, and that the Officers of all Ranks are Billeted in Private Houses, without distinction where there are not a sufficient number of Publick ones, and that they have good Rooms properly furnished with an allowance of Fire, candle and Kitchen necessaries - It no doubt will appear reasonable to your Excellency to put the Troops in South Carolina upon the same footing with those who are quartered in the other Parts of America which cannot be said to be the case while the Officers continue in their Present state of uncertainty. They are not at Liberty to pay for their Lodgings, and the Landlords have no reason to expect an allowance from the Province, which probably may occasion disagreeable disputes amongst the Officers and the Inhabitants of the Town, if proper Measures are not

not taken to prevent them. I must beg leave to insist upon having all the Officers Quarter'd either in Barracks properly furnished, or in the Town, and when Your Excellency is pleased to take the matter into Your Consideration, I flatter myself that you will think it reasonable to direct a sufficient allowance to be given to defray the Expences of such Officers, who have either removed from their Quarters, or who have never had any Assign'd to them since they came into the Province.

I am with great Respect
Sir
Your Most Obedient
and Most Humble Servant
Henry Bouquet Lt. Colo

To His Excellency
Governor Lyttelton.

B P R O. A^r W I Vol 76.

Whitehall 9th Dec^r 1708

Gov^r of S^t Carolina

Sir,

His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart, as to improve the Great & Important Advantages gained the last Campaign, as well as to repair the Disappointment at Tronderoge, and by the most vigorous and extensive Efforts, to avert, by the Blessing of God on His Arms, all dangers, which may threaten North America from any future Irruptions of the French, and the King not doubting that all His Faithfull and Brave Subjects there will chearfully cooperate with and second to the utmost, the large Expence, and extraordinary Succours, supplied by this Kingdom for their Preservation & Defence. And His Majesty considering, that the several Provinces from Pensylvania inclusive, to the Southward, are well able with proper Encouragements to furnish a Body of several Thousand Men, to join the Kings Forces in those Parts for some Offensive Operations against the Enemy. And His Majesty not judging it expedient to limit the Zeal & Ardor of any of His Provinces, by making a Repartition of the Forces to be raised by each, respectively

ively, for this most important Service; I am command
-ed to signify to you the King's Pleasure that you
do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours & Influence
with the Council & Assembly of your Province to induce
them to raise, with all possible Dispatch within your
Government, at least as large a Body of Men, as they
did for the last Campaign, and even as many more
as the Number and Situation of its Inhabitants may
allow; And forming the same into Regiments, as far as
shall be found convenient, that you do direct them
to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be
to march to the Rendezvous, at such Place or Places,
as may be named for that Purpose, by the Command-
-er in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, or
by the Officer who shall be appointed to command
the King's Forces in those Parts, in order to proceed
from thence, in conjunction with a Body of His
Majesty's British Forces, and under the Supreme Com-
-mand of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as
to be in a Situation to begin, by the 1st of May,
if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way
practicable such Offensive Operations, as shall be judged
by the Commander of His Majesty's Forces in those
Parts, most expedient for annoying the Enemy, & most

efficacious

efficacious towards removing & repelling the Dangers that threaten the Frontiers of any of the Southern Colonies on the Continent of America: And the better to facilitate this important Service, the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of Your Province, as you shall judge from their Weight & Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the Publick Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men; In the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded you will have nothing in view, but the Good of the Kings Service and a due Subordination of the whole, when joined, to His Majestys Commander. And all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels, inclusive, are to have Rank according to their several respective Commissions, agreable to the Regulations contained in His Majesty's Warrant of the 30th. of December last Year.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition & Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by His Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion and Manner, as is done to the Rest of the Kings Forces. And a sufficient Train of

Artillery

Artillery will also be provided at His Majesty's Expence for the Operations of the Campaign; The whole therefore, that the King expects & requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Cloathing & Pay of the Men, And, on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest Exertion of Your Force, His Majesty is further Graciously pleased to permit me, to acquaint You, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above according as the Active Vigour, and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect & put into the best Condition all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be anyways rendered Serviceable, or that can be found within Your Government, in order that the same may be employed, as far as they will go in this Exigency. I am at the same Time to acquaint You that a reasonable Supply of Arms will be sent from England to replace such as may have been lost, or have become

unfit

unfit for future Service.

I am futher to inform You that similar Orders are sent by this Conveyance to Pensylvania Maryland, Virginia, & North Carolina. The Northern Governments are also directed to raise Men in the same Manner, to be employed in such Offensive Operations as the Circumstances and Situation of the Enemy's Possessions in those Parts may point out, which it is hoped, will oblige them so to divide their Attention & Forces, as will render the several Attempts more easy & successfull

It is unnecessary to add any thing to animate Your Zeal in the Execution of His Majesty's Orders on this great Occasion, where the future safety and Welfare of America, and of Your own Province in particular, are at Stake; And the King doubts not, from Your known Fidelity & Attachment, that You will employ Yourself, with the utmost Application and Dispatch in this urgent & decisive Crisis

I am &c.

W. Pitt.

B P R O Ag W I Vol 71

Charles Town the 9th of Decr 1758

Sir

I have had the honour to receive your Letter of the 10th of June signifying to me His Majesty's Commands concerning the Settlement to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, it did not come to my hands till the 13th of last Month and was brought to me by a Gentleman who found it in the Post Office of Virginia.

On the 16th I wrote to Governor Ellis upon the Subject matter of it & will give you the earliest Information of our proceedings in Consequence thereof

I am with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

& most humble Servant

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble William Pitt

B P R O Ar W I Vol 41.

Whitehall Dec[r] 29[th] 1758

Governors in N[o] America

Sir

I transmitting to you the inclosed Duplicate of my letter of the 9[th] Inst I have the Kings particular Commands to renew and enforce, in the strongest manner, the necessity of a punctual compliance with the Orders therein contained, and You will accordingly urge, in the most expressive Terms to the Council and Assembly of Your Province, the Importance of their Exerting themselves in the present critical and decisive moment, in which their own Interests and Security are so nearly concerned that it would seem superfluous to add the further Motives of their Duty to the King, and of the Gratitude they owe to this Country, for the very great Expence, and Succours, supplied for their immediate Defence, and for the future Safety of all their Rights and Possessions in America; And the Levying the Men, to be furnished by the several Provinces, without any delay, and in such Time, that they may not fail to be at the Rendezvous, that shall be appointed for them, so as to be ready to

commence

commence the Operations by the 1st of May, is so essential as well for preventing the Extraordinary Efforts, which, it is supposed, the Enemy is preparing to make, to stop the further Progress of His Majestys Arms in America, as for pushing, with Success the ensuing Campaign, that it is the Kings Pleasure, that you do employ the utmost Diligence and every Means in Your Power to forward and expedite this Service in the most effectual manner, and to avoid any Disappointment happening from the Slowness of the Levies, or from the Men, who shall be raised, not proceeding in due time, to the Rendezvous.

With regard to the Expences, incurred by Your Province, for the last Campaign I am further to acquaint You, that as soon as the Agents of the respective Provinces duly authorised shall produce the necessary Documents, the same will, without delay, be recommended to Parliament, for a reasonable Compensation Agreable to the Gracious Assurances, which the King was pleased to allow me to give, in my Letter of the 30th Dec.r last Year. I am &c.

W. Pitt.

1759

B. P. R. O. A & N. S. Vol. 72.

Charles Town the 9th of Jany 1759

Sir,

On the 3d Instant I had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 18th of September last acquainting me that the King has been pleased to appoint Major General Amherst to be Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, & shall be carefull to observe His Majesty's Commands expressed therein.

I am with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

& most humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

The Right Hon^ble

William Pitt. &c &c.

B P R O Journals B T Vol 67

Whitehall 11th January 1759

At a Meeting of His Majestys Comm.rs for Trade & Plantations

Present

Earl of Halifax

Mr Oswald, Mr Jenyns, Mr Roper

. . . . . .

Read a Memorial of Mr Wright, Agent for South Carolina, stating his Proceedings in the Purchase of Goods for Presents to the Indians bordering upon that Province, and inclosing an Account of what Goods he has already sent, and the Charge thereof.

. . . . . .

6th February 1759

Read the following Letters and Papers recevd from the Govr of South Carolina, viz.t

Letter from Govr Lyttelton, dated Decr 22. 1757, informing the Board, that the Assembly had enabled him to build additional Barracks, &c and had presented him two Bills for his Assent respecting the Troops, which he had rejected.

Letter from Govr Lyttelton, to the Board dated Augt 7. 1758, respecting Indian Affairs &c

Letter from the Little Carpenter, a Sachem, to

Govr

Gov^r Lyttelton, dated June 3. 1758, acknowledging the Receipt of the Presents sent him, and promising to go to Virginia against the King's Enemies.

Extract of a Letter from George Turner Esq^r to Gov^r Lyttelton dated at Fort Prince George at Keowee, relating to his Transactions with the Indians.

Letter from Gov^r Lyttelton to the Board. dated Oct 2. 1758, informing their Lordships, that he had received a Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia giving him an Account of some Rencounters between some Inhabitants of that Colony & the Cherokee Indians.

Copies of the Talk of Tistoe, the Wolf, &c. to Gov^r Lyttelton August 7. 1758. And of the Emperor Old Hop &c. to D^o July 28. 1758.

Copy of Gov^r Lyttletons Letter to the Headmen and Warriors of the middle and lower Settlements of the Cherokee Nation

Copy of the little Carpenter's Letter to Governor Lyttelton dated July 29. 1758

Letter from Governor Lyttelton to the Board, dated Dec 1. 1758 and inclosing.

Copy of the Minutes of the Conference between

between Govr Lyttelton & the Cherokee Deputies in Nov 1758

Journals of the Assembly of South Carolina from Octr 6. 1757 to May 19. 1758.

. . . . . .

7th February 1759

Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttelton ——Esqr Governor of South Carolina, to the Board, dated Dec 2d 1758 respecting the Assemblys Resolution to build additional Barracks, and the manner they had quartered the Kings Troops, inclosing

Letter from Lieut Colonel Bouquet to Govr Lyttelton dated Febry 28. 1758 relating to the quartering the Kings Troops.

Ordered, that Extracts be made of such parts of the Letters from the Governor of South Carolina mentioned in yesterdays Minutes, as relate to the Efforts made by that Province for his Majestys Service and the great Encouragement it will be to them to receive their Share of the fifty thousand Pounds granted by Parliament for the Southern Colonies; and that the Secretary do transmit such Extracts to the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be laid before that Board.

8th

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8th May 1759

Read the following Letters received from the Govr of South Carolina. viz.t

Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esq.r Governor of S.r Carolina, to the Board dated 21 February 1759 giving an Account of the Desertion of the Little Carpenter and nine other Cherokees, two days before the Reduction of Fort du Quesne.

Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esq.r Governor of South Carolina, to the Board dated 18 Febry 1758 giving an Account of the Conduct of the Little Carpenter, and of some late Transactions with the Indians.

. . . . . .

22nd May 1759

Letters to Mr. Secretary Pitt, desiring that he would move His Majesty, that Richard Cumberland Esq.r may be appointed Provost Marshall, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace in South Carolina, vacant by the death of Hugh Watson Esq.r . . . . . ;
and inclosing Warrants in the usual Form in case His Majesty shall approve such Recommendations, were signed;

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19th

19th June 1759

Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esqr Governor of South Carolina to the Board, dated April 11th 1759 containing an Account of the present State of the Province, and transmitting

Copy of a Message from the lower House of Assembly to the Governor on Dec 8. 1758. relating to the Application of Money granted for contingent Services.

Copy of the Governors Message in consequence of the 8d Message of the lower House of Assembly

Copy of Major Henry Hirnes Report of his Proceedings at New Hanover.

Copy of Capt Goldsmith's Letter to Gov Lyttelton dated March 6. 1759 informing him that the Inhabitants of the late Settlement at New Hanover had removed from thence.

Ordered, that the Draught of a Representation to His Majesty be prepared, proposing that George Austin and Egerton Leigh Esquires may be appointed of the Council in the room of William Stragg Esq removed, and Charles Pinckney Esq deceased.

. . . . . .

20th June 1759

The

The Draughts of Representations to His Majesty, proposing two Persons to be Members of the Council in South Carolina, ..., having been prepared pursuant to Order, were agreed to, transcribed and Signed.

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11th July 1759

Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esq; Governor of South Carolina, to the Board, dated May 8. 1759 relative to Indian Affairs, and to some Difficulties arising to Captains of His Majesty's Ships of War from the Act of 6th of Queen Anne for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

. . . . . .

18th July 1759

Their Lordships took into Consideration the several Letters and Papers received from the Governor of South Carolina, since the Boards last Letter to him; and after some time spent therein, the Draught of a Letter to him, in answer thereto, was ordered to be prepared.

Ordered that the Secretary do transmit to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty an Extract of so much of Mr Lyttelton's Letter of the 8th of May last

East, as relates to the Difficulties which the Captains of His Majesty's Ships labour under from the Act which prohibits impressing Seamen in America.

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24th July 1759

The Draughts of Letters to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, in answer to several received from them, having been prepared, pursuant to Order, were agreed to, transcribed & Signed.

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14th November 1759

A Representation to His Majesty, proposing that William Henry Lyttelton Esqr may be appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of George Haldane Esqr deceased — That Thomas Pownall Esqr Governor of the Massachusets Bay, may be appointed Governor of South Carolina, in the room of Mr Lyttelton; That William Bull Esqr may be appointed Lieutenant Governor of that Province ....., ..., was agreed to, and signed.

. . . . . .

The Earl of Halifax having acquainted the Board, that His Majesty had approved the above mentioned several Recommendations, Letters to Mr Lyttelton, Mr Pownall, Mr Bourne now resident in South Carolina

Carolina, notifying the same; and also directing Mr Lyttelton, and Mr Pownall to repair to England to receive His Majestys farther Directions, were agreed to and signed.

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The Secretary laid before the Board Naval Office List of Shipping entered and cleared in the Port of Charles Town from Michaelmas 1758

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27th November 1759.

Read four Orders of His Majesty in Council dated this day, approving a Representation of this Board, proposing William Henry Lyttelton Esqr to be Govr of Jamaica, Thomas Pownall Esqr Governor of South Carolina, ..., and directing Draughts of Commissions and Warrants for passing the same under the Great Seal, and also Draughts of Instructions for the said Governors to be prepared.

The Draughts of Commissions in the usual form, and Warrants for passing the same under the Great Seal, having been prepared, was agreed to, and Representations to His Majesty therewith were signed.

Ordered, that the Draughts of General Instructions, and of those relating to the Observance of the

the Laws of Trade be prepared for the said Governors with all possible dispatch.

Read three Orders of His Majesty in Council, dated this day, approving Representations of this Board, proposing that William Bull Esq^r may be appointed Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and directing Warrants for that purpose to be prepared.

Warrants having been prepared in the usual form, were agreed to, and Representations to His Majesty therewith were signed.

. . . . . .

12^th December 1759

Read the following Letters and Papers received from the Governor of South Carolina

Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esq^r Governor of South Carolina, to the Board, dated Sept 1. 1759 giving an Account of the Hostilities committed by the Cherokees, and the present State of Affairs with respect to those Indians

Copy of the Talk sent by Gov^r Lyttelton to the Chiefs of the Cherokees, 22^d May 1759.

Copy of the answer sent by the Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians to Governor Lyttelton's Talk.

Copy of Capt Paul Demeres Letter to Gov^r Lyttelton

Lyttelton, dated July 10. 1759. containing Intelligence respecting the Cherokees

Extract of a Letter from Capt Demere to Govr Lyttelton, dated July 22. 1759 containing Intelligence respecting the Cherokees.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut Coytmore to Govr Lyttelton, dated at Fort Prince George August 2 1759. containing Intelligence respecting the Creeks & Cherokees

Copy of the Journal of a Chickesaw Trader in a Letter to Jerome Courtonne, dated 1 May 1759.

Copy of Govr Lyttelton's Message to the Assembly of South Carolina.

Copy of the Assembly's answer to Govr Lyttelton's Message July 9. 1759.

Copy of Govr Lyttelton's Message to the Assembly

Copy of the Assembly's answer to Govr Lyttelton's Message. 13 July 1759.

Letter from William Henry Lyttelton Esqr Governor of South Carolina, to the Board, dated Septr 10 1759. inclosing Intelligence concerning a Settlement forming by the Creeks, on the Cusa River, containing his Observations on some Acts lately passed.

Copy

Copy of the Minutes of Council of 6 June 1769, containing the Examination of Maximilian Moore & his Son, respecting the Settlement forming by the French and Creeks on the Forks of the River Ouisa.

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B.P.R.O. S^c Carolina B.T. Vol. 28. f. 248.

(8 Feb. 1759.)

To James West Esq^r. Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, having lately received Letters from the Governor of South Carolina, in which he represents the Efforts made by that Province for His Majesty's Service, in the Prosecution of the War, and the great Encouragement it will be to them to receive their Share of the Fifty thousand Pounds granted by Parliament in the year 1757, for the aid and Assistance of the Southern Colonies, I am directed by their Lordships, to send you the inclosed Extracts of the Governors Letters, and to desire you will lay them before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

Sir

Your most Obed^t humble Serv^t

J. Pownall.

Whitehall
Febry. 8. 1759

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 29.

Charles Town the 18th of Feb.
1759.

My Lords,

Since I had the honour to write to Your Lordships the 22d of Decemr. I have received dispatches from Captain Demere at Fort Loudoun dated the 5th Ultimate, by which he acquaints me that on the 4th two Indians arrived there, who were sent by the Little Carpenter to inform him that he was returning from an Expedition he went upon about three Months before, towards a French Fort which I judge to lye near the Confluence of the Hogohegee River & the Ohio, & that he and his Party had kill'd twelve men French & Indians & were bringing two men & a Woman Prisoners to Fort Loudoun. The Little Carpenter sent a Letter which was wrote by a White Man sent to War with him by Captain Demere's Orders, in which he says "About "two Miles above the Fort we came up with a French "Lieutenant & five Soldiers, we kill'd them first, & "then went to the Fort, we saw four great guns, "took two Prisoners, & then came off."

This news has been received here with much satisfaction as it is a proof that this Indian whose

whose Credit in his Nation is exceeding great, is effectually secured to Us. & I hope indeed My Lords that this People will continue active for us.

I have lately had the Wolfe King & above seventy more Chiefs with him, he proposes to me a Reduction in the Prices for which the Traders sell their Goods in that Nation, but I declin'd doing anything more for the present than giving them just — weights & measures, with which they departed very well satisfied. There was among them a Chactaw who had resided some time in one of their Towns, I have employ'd this fellow to carry a Talk to his countrymen, which I hope may produce a Deputation from some of the Chactaw Towns, & that a Trade may be opened with them, if the French continue as unable to furnish them as they appear to have been for some time past. Mr Atkin is not yet arrived but I expect him daily. I send by the Vessel that carrys this the last Journals of the Council & Assembly. I am with the greatest respect

My Lords, Your Lordship's most Obed.
& most faithfull humble Servant
William Henry Lyttelton.

The Rt Honble
The Lords of Trade &c.

Read apl. 25
Read may 8 } 1759.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 30.

Charles Town Febuary 21st 1759.

My Lords,

I had the honour to write to your Lordships in the Month of December, since which nothing of moment has occurrd & everything remains in a state of profound Tranquility.

As the Winchelsea Man of War was taken in her passage home I enclose to your Lordships a triplicate of a Letter of the 7th of August which I sent by her, a duplicate having allready been transmitted in a Merchantman.

The Assembly is preparing several Bills for my Assent, but none are yet passed. Brigadier General Forbes acquaints me by a Letter of the 26th of November, that the Little Carpenter with nine other Cherokees deserted him two days before his success in reducing Fort Du Quesne & that he caused them to be pursued and disarmed. I hear they were conducted in that State to Winchester and were going from thence to Lieutenant Governor Fauquier at Williamsburg.

We have certain Accounts that Commodore Moore & Major General Hopton had begun their Attack

in

in Fort Royal Bay at Martinico, but are ignorant what the event has been.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most faithfull

humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton.

The Right Honble The Lords
Commissioners for Trade &c.

Recd April 25th
Read May 8th } 1759

B.P.R.O. a & W.I. Vol. 72.

Charles Town March 26th 1759.

Sir,

I had the honour to write to you on the 9th of December last in answer to your Letter of the 10th of June last concerning the Settlement to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, and now transmit to you the Report I have received from Major Henry Hyrne of the South Carolina Regiment of Foot whom I sent to publish His Majesty's Orders to the People in those Parts, in concert with a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Georgia. I also inclose a Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Goldsmith at Fredericа, who Commands one of His Majesty's Independent Companies, Whereby he acquaints me that in consequence of my Orders he had on the 1st of this Month repaired to the Places where the late Settlements were & found the People had removed from thence.

I am with the greatest respect

Sir

your most Obedient
& most humble Servant
William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honourable
William Pitt.
&c &c &c.

Enclosure

(Enclosures.)

Minutes of my Proceedings pursuant to a Commission and Instructions from His Excellency William Henry Lyttleton Esqr Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina bearing date the fifth & sixth days of January 1759. appointing & directing me to proceed to Savannah in Georgia, there to join another Commissioner to be appointed by His Excellency Governor Ellis on his part to act in concert with me, & — from thence jointly with the said Commissioner to proceed to a certain new Settlement to the Southward of Allatamaha River, made without His Majesty's Licence or Authority & called by the Inhabitants thereof New Hanover, and to order the said Inhabitants in His Majesty's name to remove from the said Settlement; or any other Settlement or Settlements which shall have been made to the Southward of the said Allatamaha River without His Majesty's Licence or Authority.

Tuesday the 9th of January 1759 I set away from Charles Town and reached Beaufort on Port Royal Island the 17th at night, here I imbarked on board the Charles Town Scout Boat & arrived at

at Savannah in Georgia the 20th about Noon.

The same afternoon I waited on Governor Ellis, who told me he had not yet fixed on a Person for my Colleague, but that he should come to a Determination thereon in a few days; and on the 23d acquainted me that he had appointed on his Part James Edward Powel Esqr to act in Concert with me & that his Instructions should be exactly correspondent with mine.

On the 26th in the Morning we left Savannah on board the Charles Town Scout Boat of Carolina & the Ranger Scout Boat of Georgia & arrived at Frederica on St Simons Island on the 29th in the Evening.

Having delivered Governor Lyttleton's Orders to Capt Goldsmith the Commanding Officer here, & procured a Pilot up great Sitilli River to the Place called New Hanover, we set away from Frederica for Sitilli on the 31st at eleven o'clock A.M. About Midnight, being informed by Our Pilot, that we were within a small distance of the first Settlement on that River, we came to an Anchor & waited for Day. Early the next Morning we rowed up to the Settlement where we met with

three

three or four of the Inhabitants of New-Hanover, one of whom was Mr Edmund Gray, the Person of chief Influence & greatest Sway among them He enter'd very freely into Conversation with Us on the Subject of our Errand; said, for his own part he should shew a most ready Obedience to His Majesty's Orders, & he believed most of them would do the same, but that some, & those the Men who were Possessed of the greatest Property among them, were so much involved in Debt that they could not return either into Carolina or Georgia; these he feared might be induced to go over to the Spaniards, from whom he knew they had received strong Invitations and Promises of Encouragement. I observed to him how dangerous such a Step would be, whereby they would put themselves absolutely in the Power of a People bigotted to quite different Sentiments in Religion, Subject to Methods of Government widely differing from those they had been used to & who, they might be sure would always watch them with a jealous Eye & be ready to take all advantages against them. That they could entertain but small hopes of their Property being secured to them

in

in such a situation & that it appeared to me much more eligible, even in Point of Policy, to give up their effects to their Creditors, & begin the world anew under the mild Government they had been accustomed to, where they could be sure of quietly enjoying the Fruits of their Industry, than to try so desperate an Expedient: And I doubted not but that they might obtain Lands to set down in either of the Provinces. He said all that was very true, but they were a set of People not very capable of Reasoning, however he would use all the Arguments he could with them to prevent their coming to such a Determination, and if those should fail (as he was well assured the Majority would concur with him) he would endeavour to stop them by Force. He added, that they would all be greatly distressed by being obliged to remove immediately, and therefore hoped that some short time might be allowed them to provide for their Removal; & being asked what time he would require for that purpose, said, he believed a Month might be sufficient; which we agreed to allow them. He then informed us that the Bluff on which several of the Inhabitants had

at

at first Settled, & called by the name of New Hanover, was about three Miles higher up the River, that only one Alexander lived there at present, most of the other Settlers there having removed to Cumberland Island, that Saturday next, the third Instant, would be the Anniversary Day, on which was constantly held a General Meeting of all the Inhabitants, at one Hester's on Cumberland Island, to agree on proper Regulations & to choose new Officers for the ensuing year, & that most of them would certainly be there at that time. Upon this Information we set off immediately for the Bluff called New Hanover, & having assembled there as many of the Neighbouring Inhabitants as could be got together, we had our Commissions published and then by Proclamation ordered in His Majesty's Name all the Inhabitants of that, or any other Settlement or Settlements made to the Southward of the River Alatamaha without His Majesty's Licence or Authority to remove from thence, on or before the first Day of March next. Which Order under our Hands & Seals we likewise caused to be affixed to the side of the House of the said Mr Alexander.

We

We then set away from New Hanover for Mr Hester's on Cumberland Island where we arrived next day, & on the day following viz Saturday the 3rd of February in the afternoon, twenty one of the Inhabitants being present, & no more then expected we caused Our Commissions & His Majestys Order for their Removal to be published there, in the same Manner as we had before done at New Hanover.

They all professed themselves determined to Obey his Majesty's Orders, but said, as they should be greatly distressed by being obliged to quit Settlements which they had made with much Expence & Labour, they hoped that, whenever His majesty should think proper to permit those parts to be Settled, they might have a preference to those Lands whereon they had made some Improvements; And that they might be allowed, when the Grain should be Ripe, which they had already sown to reap it & carry it off.

Mr Gray told us he was surprised to see so few at the meeting & thereby confirmed in his Opinion, that many of them were determined to go to the Spaniards which he again declared

he

he would use his utmost endeavours to prevent, and to that end drew up the following Remonstrance & Agreement. viz.t

"February 3d 1759. Whereas the Inhabitants of New Hanover have been duly required to assemble this day to consider of Proper places to remove to, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands published here by Commissioners from Georgia and South Carolina — And many failing to attend gives us too much Reason to believe what we have heard with Regrate, viz. that some rash Persons are resolved to remove into the Spanish Territories, & are seducing many unthinking People to follow their Example, or connive at a Project so contrary to their Allegiance & the National Weal. — We therefore entreat them to decline a Step so undutiful to his Majesty, injurious to the Public, destructive to themselves, reproachful to us their Fellow adventurers & contrary to the plain meaning of Our mutual Compact.

But least any should persist in a Design so weak & Wicked, We do hereby appoint John Cubbadge to go to their respective Places of abode, &

'& assure them that, we knowing our Duty are
'determined to adhere to it, & will not suffer
'them, or any of them to retire to any Places
'without his Majesty's Dominions, & that we
'have enjoined him to Watch their Conduct, &
'take effectual Means to prevent whatever
'may be disrespectful to His Majesty's Orders, or
'prejudicial to the British Interest; And do
'Promise to hold ourselves in Readiness to aid
'& assist him in such Manner as he shall
'think most eligible — He first immediately
'inviting all those that may be well disposed
'to sign this Writing, & jointly with us to enter
'into Measures so indispensably necessary.'

This Writing was signed by all present & Copies thereof given to us to transmit to their Excellencies Governor Lyttleton and Governor Ellis, together with a general List of all the Men whom they looked on as Inhabitants of this new Settlement, being Sixty Six in Number.

Having thus finished here & understanding that the other Settlements on the Main were only Single Plantations made in the Woods, remote from each other & generally back from the

the Rivers, for the Conveniency of raising Stocks of Cattle, we returned to Frederica & gave Captain Goldsmith Notice of the day fixed on by us for their Removal; that he might be able to acquaint their Excellencies how far the same shall be complied with, agreeable to their Orders to him to that purport.

We were detained here some Days by contrary Winds. On the fourteenth I reached Savannah on my Return & was seized the same day with a painfull & tedious Disorder, which delayed my Arrival at Charles Town to the fourteenth of March 1759.

H. Hyrne.

A Copy of the Order for the Removal of the Inhabitants of New Hanover, published at New Hanover & on Cumberland Island.

Whereas his Majesty hath been pleased to signify his Royal Will and Pleasure to their Excellencies, William Henry Lyttleton Esqr Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina, & Henry Ellis Esqr Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's

-jesty's Province of Georgia, that the Inhabitants of a certain Settlement to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, made without His Majesty's License or Authority & called by themselves New Hanover, shall immediately remove from thence. and if any other Settlement or Settlements shall have been made to the Southward of the said River Alatamaha, without such License or Authority, that they the Inhabitants of any such Settlement or Settlements shall likewise immediately remove. And Whereas their said Excellencies have constituted, commissionated & appointed Major Henry Hyrne on the part of his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton Esqr and James Edward Powel Esqr on the part of His Excellency Henry Ellis Esqr to make known to the Inhabitants of the said Settlement or Settle-ments his Majesty's Will and Pleasure concerning them, & pursuant thereto to order them immediately to remove from thence. We the said Commissioners do therefore in His Majesty's Name Order all and singular the Inhabitants of the said Settlement to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, made without His Majesty's License

or

or Authority and called by themselves New Hanover, and all & singular the Inhabitants of any other Settlement or Settlements which have been made to the Southward of the said River, without such License or Authority to remove from thence.

But whereas it may greatly distress the said Inhabitants to be obliged to remove from their said Settlements without some time given them to procure others, & to carry of their Stocks, Provisions &c. We do in consideration thereof allow them the Space of Twenty Eight days, that is to say till the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, for that purpose

Given under our hands & Seals this first day of February 1759.

H. Hyrne
James Edwd Powel.

Sir,

In consequence of your Excellencys Commands & agreable to what I had the Honour to write to you the 5th of February, I arrived at the intended Town of New Hanover and found that the People Inhabiting there had quitted the Place.

I

I also fell down the River to the Island of Cumberland, where the major part of those people did formerly Reside, and that they likewise had left their Habitations, save only one Man, to take care of the Effects they had not time to carry off, and the Fields of Rye which grow there in great plenty.

I have the Honour to be
Your Excellencys
Most Humble and most
Obedient Servant
Thomas Goldsmith

March the 6th 1759.

To his Excellency
William Henry Lyttleton Esqr

B. P. R. O. S. Carolina B. T. Vol. 19. L. 78.

(7 April 1759.)

At the Court at St. James's
the 7th of April 1759.
Present
The King's most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Whereas James Wright Esqr Agent for His Majestys Province of South Carolina, did some time since present to his Majesty at this Board an humble Representation and Memorial, setting forth the Weak and defenceless condition of the said Province, and that the Legislature there have been at great expence in erecting new Forts and repairing and making additions to several of their Old Forts & Fortifications and other Services, amounting in the year 1757 to about Seventy thousand pounds sterling. and therefore praying amongst other things, that a Company of Gunners and Matrosses may be sent over for the better and more effectual use and Management of the Cannon, there being no persons in the said Province skill'd in the Art of Gunnery and Management of the great Guns, for want of which in case of an Attack by the French, the said Province would be in the utmost

utmost danger – And Whereas the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honble Privy Council, to whose Consideration His Majesty thought proper to refer the said Representation & Memorial, have this day made their Report thereupon to His Majesty at this Board – Whereby it appears – that their Lordships had consulted the Board of Ordnance thereupon & were informed that there at present no less than Six Companys of Artillery in North America, and two more now sent out with the Stores, and the Variety of Services now going forward, press so much for assistance from this Corps, that the said Board of Ordnance cannot recommend the sending any further Number from hence, but conceived that in case of necessity the Commander in Chief there might order a small Detachment to instruct the People of South Carolina in the Management of their Guns and Mortars – And the Lords of the Committee being of Opinion that it might be Advisable to direct the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, to order a small Detachment from the Companys of Artillery there, for the purposes proposed by the Board of Ordnance, in case they can be spared,

His

His Majesty this day took the same into consideration, and is hereby pleased, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to Order that the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Barrington His Majesty's Secretary at War, do Signifie His Majesty's Pleasure to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, that he do send the said small Detachment immediately to South Carolina for the purposes aforesaid, in case they can be spared, otherwise as soon as they can be spared.

A true copy
W. Sharpe

Recd May 21.
Read July 8. } 1760

B.P.R.O. S. Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 79.

(7 April 1759.)

At the Court at St. James's
the 7th of April 1759.
Present.
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Whereas James Wright Esqr Agent for His Majestys Province of South Carolina, did sometime since present to his Majesty at this Board an humble Representation and Memorial, setting forth the weak and defenceless condition of the said Province and that the Legislature there had been at great Expence in erecting new Forts, and repairing and making additions to several of their old Forts and Fortifications, and in other services for the better Security and strengthening of the said Province, amounting in the year 1757 to about seventy thousand pounds sterling, and therefore praying amongst other things that a supply of Cannon and Stores may be forthwith sent over for the said new Forts and Additional Fortifications, as likewise a supply of Stores for the use and Service of such Cannon as are now remaining there. And Whereas the Lords

of

of the Committee of his Majestys most Honourable Privy Council to whose Consideration His Majesty thought proper to refer the said Representation and Memorial, have this day made their Report thereupon to His Majesty at this Board – His Majesty taking the same into consideration, was pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council to approve thereof, and to Order as it is hereby ordered, that the Cannon and Stores contained in the two papers hereunto annexed (prepared by the Board of Ordnance) The one entitled A Proportion of Ordnance and Stores proposed to be sent to South Carolina, and the other entitled, Stores proposed to be sent to His Majesty's Province of South Carolina, to render what is there already complete for Service, be forthwith sent over to South Carolina for the better defence and Security of the said Province And the Lieutenant General and principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance are to give the necessary Directions herein accordingly. –

A true Copy
W. Sharpe.

Read May 21
Read July 8 } 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 80.

(7 April 1759.)

At the Court at St James's
the 7th of April 1759.
Present
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

His Majesty having been this day pleased by His Order in Council to direct, that the Supplys of Ordnance and Stores contained in the Two annexed Lists should be forthwith sent to the Province of South Carolina for the better defence and Security of the said Province. His Majesty doth therefore hereby Order, That for the better preventing any Loss or Imbezlement of the said Stores, the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province of South Carolina for the time being do appoint some proper persons residing in the said Province to be Storekeeper, with a proper Salary annexed to that Office, and do recomend it to the Assembly to provide for the payment thereof. That as soon as such Officers shall be appointed, the said Governor or Commander in Chief do put all the Stores which are now there, as well as those Ordered to be sent thither

thither under his care, and take security from him to be accountable for the same to the Master General and principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance; That the said Storekeeper do keep a Journal of the Stores issued and expended, and that he do enter therein the Names of the Persons to whom they were issued, and also for what Services; and that he do not issue any Stores but by an Order in writing signed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being; That every six Months the said Storekeeper do transmit a Copy of the said Journal together with an account of what Stores are remaining, and in what condition they are, to the Master General and Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance in order to their being audited and Examined, and that such Journal and Account be signed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, and also by the Storekeeper.— And Whereas no Carriages for the Guns are comprized in the annexed Lists of Stores, except Pattern Carriages for such as are of different Calibres, and Iron Work for Compleating the Carriages for the rest, and also Iron work for Beds for Seven Coehorn Mortars, in regard the

said

said Carriages and Beds, are more proper to be made of the Wood growing in the said Province, which will endure longer in that Climate than if made of English timber - His Majesty doth therefore hereby Order, that the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's said Province of South Carolina for the time being, do take care that the Carriages for the several Guns for which the Iron work is directed to be sent over and also Beds for the seven Cohorn Mortars, be made of the best and most durable Wood in the Province, in order to render the said Guns and Mortars fit for Service - And that the Expence thereof be defray'd by the said Province

Recd May 21. } 1760
Read July 8. }

A true copy
W. Sharpe.

(Enclosure.)

A Proportion of Ordnance and Stores, Proposed to be sent to South Carolina, By Order of the Board dated the 2d March 1759. —

Iron Ordnance	26 Pounders	30.
Standing Carriages wth one Bed and Loin and 2 pair of Iron Trucks to each.	26 Pounders	1.

Iron

Iron Work complete for Standing Carriages	26 Pounders		29.
Iron Trucks for —	26 Pounders	Fore pairs	29.
		Hind	29.
Ladles with Staves	Do		15.
Spunges with Staves and Rammers	Do		15.
Nadhooks wt Rammers.	Do		6.
Handspikes	—		60.
Tampeons.	26 Pdrs		60.
Round Shot.	26 Pdrs	100 Rds	3000.
Grape Shot.	26 Pdrs	25 Rds	750.
Match.	Cwt		2.
Tann'd Hides.			4.
Hair Cloths.			2.
Paper Cartridges	26 Pdrs		3300.
Formers for do.			3.
Copper Powder Measures	26 Pdrs		3.
Powder Horns.			15.
Priming Irons.			30.
Funnels of Plate			3.
Linstocks without Locks.			15.
Budge Barrels copper hoopd.			6.
Aprons of Lead.	large		30.
Linch Pins	pairs		60.

Lanthorns

Lanthorns.	Muscovy	1.
	Tin	2.
	Dark	1.
Sheepskins.	No	24
Spunge tacks.		2000.
Copper Nails for Ladles.		60.
Yarn'd Marlin.	Skains	6.
Small Hammers.		3.
Headscrews.	large	2.
Crows of Iron.	5½ feet	6.
Triangle Gyn.		1.
Iron Gyn Blocks	Treble.	1
	Double.	1.
White Rope.	5½ Inch.	6.
	3½ Fathoms	12.

Office of Ordnance
5 March 1759.

Stores proposed to be sent to His Majesty's Province of South Carolina. to render what is there already complete for Service. ——

Pattern Standing Carrt	8	Pounders	1
with one Bed and one	12	———	1
Spin to each.	9	———	1
	6	———	1
	4	———	1.

Iron

Iron work for Standing Carriages with two pair of Iron Trucks to each for —	18	Pounders	28
	12		62.
	9		37.
	6		7
	4		4.
Iron work for Beds for Cohorn Mortars.			7.
Aprons of Lead.	18.	Pounders	28
	12.		62.
	9		52.
	6		7
	4		4
Aprons of Lead	No nature expressed		129.
Spunges with Staves and Rammers for Cohorn Mortars.			7.
Mizzle Caps for Do.			7.
Spunge Bags Painted.			7.
Spare Ladle Staves			50.
Round Shot	18	Pounders	228.
	12.		2452.
	9	100 Rounds	1051.
	4.		400.
Paper Cartridges.	18	Pounders.	2800.
	12		6200.
	9	100 Rounds	5200
	6		700.
	4		400.

Bridge Barrels copper Hoop'd		28.
Funnels of Plate		8.
Iron bows	5½ Feet	28
	4½	20.
Hand bow Leavers.	Large	1.
	Small	4.
Hair bloths		10.
Tann'd Hides.		19.
Sheep Skins	Doz.	16.
Copper Nails for Sadles		500.
Steel spikes for Nailing Guns.		200.
Nails.	40 penny	1000
	30	1000.
	20	2000.
	10	2000.
	6	4000.
	4	2000.
	Clout	200
	Dog.	200
Sling Cart complete.		1.
Triangle Gyas complete.		2.
Iron Gyn blocks with Brass Sheaves.	Treble	2.
	Double	2.
Tann'd Marlin.	Skains	30.

Lanthorns

Leathorns	Muscovy	6.
	Mark.	6.

Intrenching Tools.

Pick axes Helved.		50.
Shovels shod.		100.
Spades shod.		100
Hand.	Bills.	50.
	Hatchets.	50.
Barrows	Hand	50
	Wheel	30.
Ballast Baskets		50.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol 19. L. 31.

Charles Town April 11th 1759.

My Lords,

On the 2d Instant His Majestys Ships the Success & Mermaid arrived here with the Merchant-men from England under their Convoy & Captain Ourry delivered to me a duplicate of Your Lordships Dispatch of the 21st of April 1758. the original of which I had never received, having I presume been inclosed in the Packet which I acquainted your Lordships by my Letter of the 7th of August, had been sunk by Captain Fairweather. I am not capable of expressing to your Lordships the — sense I have of your goodness in putting so favourable a construction upon my weak endeavours to do my duty & the confidence you are pleased to repose in me leaves me nothing to wish but to have as much Ability to deserve it, as I have pride in acquiring it.

I have carefully read your Lordships Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council & feel the force of the Reasonings Contain'd therein especially of the Distinction you are pleased to make concerning the fortifying on the Land or Sea side.

I

I have sent your Lordships a Plan by the Penguin Man of War by which you will see the present condition of our Works pretty clearly delineated, but Captain Richard Dudgeon, the Engineer we have so long expected is not yet arrived nor have I any news of him tho' I wrote as long ago as the Month of September last to Governor Penny concerning him & have writ twice since I shall not trouble your Lordships with any Remarks concerning our Fortifications as they will come with so much more knowledge and Propriety from Mr. Dudgeon.

On the 13th of November last I received a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt of the 10th of June acquainting me with His Majesty's Pleasure concerning the Settlement to the Southward of the River Alatamaha & in consequence thereof I sent Major Henry Hyrne of the South Carolina Regiment to publish His Majesty's Orders to the People there in concert with a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Georgia, & since Major Hyrne's return from thence I have received a Letter from Captain Thomas Goldsmith at Frederica who commands one of His Majesty's Independent Companies, informing

-ing me that in consequence of my Orders he had on the 1st of March repair'd to the places where the late Settlements were and found that the People had removed from thence. I have the honour to enclose to Your Lordships Copies of Major Hyrnes Report and Captain Goldsmith's Letter.

I wrote to your Lordship's on the 21st of Febry and have since received Advices from the Indian Nations in consequence of which on the 21st of last Month I sent a detachment of seventy men from the Provincial Regiment to Fort Prince George, with which Captain Demere may reinforce himself at Fort Loudoun should it be necessary, which I flatter myself it will not. I have also sent presents to both Forts. The Advices were as follows. Captain Demere by his Letters of the 26th & 27th of February informed me that the Indians of the Upper Towns had had several private Meet-ings, & that Runners had been sent to the Northern Indian Nations & to the French to make Peace with them. That the young Fellows of several Towns had had a Meeting at Tassassee by night, & that it was agreed upon by some amongst them

to

to kill the White People, but others said it was bet-
ter to defer it till the Carpenter came that they
might hear what he said. On the 3d of February
the Indians of Keowee tomahawk'd a Catawba
Wench that was dancing with them at night &
then Scalp'd her in revenge as they say for the
death of a Cherokee Wench killed by the Catabas
in their way from Virginia, & on the 24th of
February the Sucaree or Sugar Indians kill'd
one John Hook who fourteen days before in a
fit of Lunacy had stab'd a Cherokee boy who
died of the Wound. Ensign Mc Intosh informed
me also that the Valley People had killed three
White men more, in all four since the last fall;
he does not say where but I presume in Virginia
or the borders of North Carolina. Mr Demere in
his Letter say'd he was allmost sure Old Hop
holds private Correspondence with the French &
by One I had from Augusta I learned that the
Lieutenant of the Cowetas a Creek Indian, had
been with young Malatchi another Creek, last
Summer at Mobille & that the French Commandant
there was then very intent on planning an Ex-
pedition against Fort Loudoun & proposed that
the

the new French Fort on the Cherokee River should be the Rendezvous of the Chactaws, Creeks and all the Indians that would join in the Expedition & that Malatchi then promised his interest to stir up his Countrymen the Creeks against the English & join the French, but did not attempt to propose the matter in publick.

Since I received these intelligences the Little Carpenter returned to Keowee from Virginia & sent me a most friendly talk declaring his resolution to come to me without delay & I presume he is now on the road. And two parties of Cherokees are gone with four Soldiers of the Garrison of Fort Loudoun in their Company towards the new French Fort to endeavour to make discoveries & take a Prisoner by whom we may get information of the state of that Place.

On the other hand I learn by a Letter of the 26th of last Month from Captain Demere that the Mortar a Creek Warriour with a gang of Twenty three Men & Women were arrived at Chote & had given a bad Talk to Old Hop & the other Cherokees. They had also declared that they had

had built a large Corn house at a place called Cusawatchee in the Creek Nation, but Captain Demere says he believes it is a Fort for the French, if indeed anything is built. The Mortar & his People have asked leave of the Cherokees to settle at Old Highwassee on the Borders of the Cherokee Nation, & I have sent Instructions to Captain Demere to oppose such a Settlement being made by all means. I also learn by a Letter from Ensign Mc Intosh of the 31st of March that some Creeks were come to Keowee & wanted to Settle at Old Eastertoe near Keowee, & I have likewise sent orders to him to obstruct that Settlement.

Mr Atkin is on his way from Augusta to the Creek Nation, & I hear there are twenty Chactaws waiting for him in one of the Towns there to give him a Talk as soon as he arrives.

On the 7th instant I assented to thirteen Bills and prorogued the General Assembly to the 28th of June next. One of the Acts is a Tax Act for raising and granting to His Majesty £ 97.360.14.4½ & applying £ 18,109.12.5. being the Surplus of Taxes & balance of several Funds in

in the publick Treasury making together —
£ 115.470 - 6 - 9½ to defray the Charges of this Govern-
-ment from the 25th of March 1758 to 31st of December
1758 Inclusive & for other Purposes therein mentioned.

Provision is made in it for the discharge of several Old Debts, particularly of some incurred for Services in the Indian Nations, viz. £ 2197. due to Mr Pepper whom I employ'd as Agent to the Creek Nation. £ 1651. 8. — for Captain Demere & £ 571. 13. 6 for Mr Chevillette Commissary on the Expedition to build Fort Loudoun.

I shall make some Remarks on the other Acts when I transmit them to Your Lordships. On the the 6th of December last I sent a Message to the Assembly acquainting them that the Sum granted for Contingent Services being very near expended I desired a further Aid for the year ensuing.

On the 8th the Committee to whom my Message was referr'd made their Report which was as follows. viz. —

1st That it appears to your Committee from the Treasurer's Accounts that out of the Money raised by the last Tax Law & appropriated to the Pay-

-ment

-ment of Contingent services a Sum of £ 119. 10.-
has been paid by order of His Excellency the
Governor to James Laurens & Co. for Stores
furnished for the use of the Colony of Georgia.
2d That it appears to your Committee from
the Journals of this House that the said James
Laurens & Co did in the two last preceding
years deliver in their Account to this House,
which after going through the usual Inquiry
& examination was both years disallowed of &
rejected, & a Message sent from this House to
the Governor in answer to one from His Excellency,
acquainting him therewith & their reasons for
so doing.
3d That it is the Opinion of your Committee,
that paying Accounts before they have been
Audited and agreed to in this House (except
Articles for Expences & other immediate Occasions
of Government) may be of hurtfull consequence,
as the right & Authority of this House to judge
of the propriety & Legality of Demands against
the Publick may thereby be eluded & abridged
& the good People of this Province taxed towards
a Service which may be thought by their
Representatives

Representatives very improper; and that paying such Accounts after they have undergone the Solemn consideration of the House & been rejected, is unusual, unprecedented, & an extraordinary procedure.

4th That it is the Opinion of Your Committee that His Excellency be desired to apply to the Governor of Georgia for reimbursement of the said money, or to take such other methods for obtaining the same, as His Excellency shall think proper.

5th That it is the Opinion of Your Committee, that £2000. will be a Sum sufficient to answer the Extraordinary Exigencies of Government for the year ensuing as a considerable part of the sum provided the last year was applied to the payment of past Services & there still remains a Balance in the hands of the Treasurer and therefore recommend so much may be provided for in the next Tax Law

6th That it is the Opinion of your Committee that most of the Charges for Expresses to the different Forts in this Province & other Places are very high and extravagant more than are paid by private persons in similar Cases, owing as your Committee

humbly

humbly conceive to the inability of the Officer whose business it is to bargain for such Services.

The Fourth or Fifth Articles of this Report were disagreed to by the House, & then a Message was drawn & ordered to be presented to me a Copy of which I inclose & also one of my answer thereto.

It may be proper I should acquaint your Lordships that the Message I sent to the House last year which is mentioned in the second Article of the Report was accompanied with a Copy of the Letter I had received from the Commanding Officer at Fredorica & I then recommended to them to provide for the payment of the £119. 10. - to James Laurens & Co. & the advices I had received importing an intended Attack on the Provinces of South Carolina & Georgia were those affidavits & other Papers of Intelligence Copies of which I transmitted to your Lordships in the year 1756, but the House refused to provide for the payment of the said Sum, Assigning as a reason that the Account had been disallowed by the last Assembly forasmuch as it respected the Service of another Colony and the payment of it might be made a precedent for charging this Colony with great expences for the

future

future.

Since this proceeding nothing has been discuss'd between the Assembly and me, & everything has passed in that tranquility which it has been my Aim to preserve, as more immediately necessary in the present juncture.

There is money remaining Sufficient to keep the Provincial Regiment on foot till the Month of August, but I presume before that time I may receive Advices in consequence of which its fate will be determined.

There is also a small part still unexpended of the Sums granted for fortifications, & I shall not apply to the Assembly for more, untill after the arrival of the Engineer.

As Your Lordships are pleased not to fill up the Vacancy in the Council till you hear from me, I beg leave to name to your Lordships Mr. George Austin to supply the place of Mr. Wragg, & Mr. Egerton Leigh to fill that of Mr. Charles Pinkney whose death I inform'd Your Lordships of by my Letter of the 9th of August last.

Mr. Austin is an English Gentleman of an exceeding fair Character who has been settled many years

years in this Province, & is esteem'd one of the richest Merchants in it.

Mr. Egerton Leigh is the son of the Chief Justice, he has the Office of His Majesty's Surveyor General of Lands & practices the Law with great success & an unblemished reputation. I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

most faithfull humble Servt.

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble the Lds Comrs for Trade.

Read June 20. 1759.

(Enclosure.) L. 32.

Address of the Assembly to the Governor rect with Yr Governors Letter of 14 apl. 1759.

(Enclosure) L. 33.

Speech of the Governor to the Assembly rect with the Govr Lre of April 14. 1759.

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also enclosed L 34 . L 36. which have been already copied as enclosures to Govr Lyttelton's letter to Pitt. 26 May 59

B.P.R.O. A. & W.I. Vol. 72

Charles Town April 15th 1759.

Sir.

On the 15th of last Month I received your dispatch of the 9th of December, but as there is a sufficient Sum remaining in the Treasury to keep the Provincial Regiment on foot till the beginning of August, I have prorogued the General Assembly to the 28th of June, & hope before that time to have the honour of your Answer to my Letter of the 4th of November last upon the Subject matter of your's of the 4th of March 1758.

I sent three several Copies of my Letter of the 4th of November by different Vessels which sailed in that Month & the Month of December

I am with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most Obedient
& faithfull humble Servant
William Henry Lyttelton.

The Right Honourable
Mr Secretary Pitt &c &c.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 37.

Charles Town May 8. 1759.

My Lords,

I inclose to yow Lordships a Duplicate of the Letter, I had the Honour to write to you the 14th of last Month; and am now to acquaint you, that two large Parties of Indians have lately been here: Hagler, the Catawba King who was with General Forbes at the Reduction of Fort Du Quesne, came with above fourscore of his People, and as his behaviour, and that of his Countrymen, who joined Mr Forbes with him, was remarkably good during the Campaign, I have spared no Pains or Cost to entertain them well, and send them away entirely satisfied. The Little Carpenter has likewise been here with above ninety Cherokees; I received him very coldly at first on account of his Misconduct in deserting General Forbes, but as his Interest among his Countrymen is exceeding great and he gave the strongest Assurances of his Resolutions to employ it in keeping them firmly attach'd to the English, and disappointing any Attempts the French may make to raise Discontents or Disturbances in his Nation, I consented at last

last to treat him as a Friend, allotted him some Presents, & dismissed him seemingly well pleased.

I have received a Part of the Goods, design'd as Presents for the Indians, which Mr. Wright has purchased with the Money his Majesty has been graciously pleased to give for that purpose; and expect the rest soon.

Governor Ellis acquaints me, that by a late letter from the Oakfuskees he is informed, that the Savannahs have left the upper Creeks, & are gone towards the French Fort lately built at the Mouth of the Cherokee River (by which I believe Mr. Ellis means Fort L'Assumption, of which I have given your Lordships an Account in my former letter) and that 140 Chickesaws are set out from their Nation with four Whitemen to intercept them. That the Chactaws and Chickesaws have made a Peace; and that 50 of the former were at the Wolf's Town (in the Creek Nation) waiting for Mr. Atkin who had not reached the Creeks, when the last Accounts came from thence.

Captain Rugeon the Engineer, is arrived here from Philadelphia.

As it frequently happens, that the Captains

of

of His Majesty's Ships of War in this Port are laid under
Difficulties by Actions brought against them, in
consequence of an Act of Parliament passed the
6th Year of Queen Anne, Chapter the 37th intitled "An
"Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America";
I beg leave to observe to your Lordships, that it
is thereby enacted, "That no mariner or other Person
"who shall serve on board, or be retained to serve
"on board any Privateer or trading Ship or Vessel,
"that shall be employ'd in any Part of America,
"nor any Mariner or other Person being on shore
"in any Part thereof, shall be liable to be impress'd,
"or taken away by any Officer or Officers of, or
"belonging to any of her Majesty's Ships of War,
"impowered by the Lord High Admiral, or any
"other Person whatsoever; unless such Mariner
"shall have before deserted from such ship of War,
"belonging to Her Majesty at any time after the
"fourteenth day of February one thousand seven
"hundred and seven, upon Pain that any Officer
"or Officers, so impressing or taking away, or caus-
"ing to be impressed or taken away, any Mariner
"or other Person contrary to the Tenor and true mea-
"ning of this Act, shall forfeit to the Master, or
"owner

'owner or owners of any such ship or vessel, twenty
'Pounds for every Man he or they shall so impress
'or take to be recover'd with full Costs of Suit
'in any Court within any Part of Her Majesty's
'Dominions'.

From hence it happens, either that the Captains of his Majesty's Ships by abstaining from impressing Seamen are often in want of hands to make up their Complement which in this Time of War more especially, may be extremely hurtful to his Majesty's Service; or if they do impress Seamen, writs are taken out against them, in order to recover the Penalty, and they are liable to Arrests, whenever they come on shore, altho' as is sometimes the case, I myself want to see and confer with them upon any Matters touching His Majesty's Service. I might add that as the Civil Process runs equally in the Port of Charles Town, as it does on shore, were the Law to be strictly executed, they would be liable to Arrests even on board their own Ships: but this is a case not likely to exist.

I humbly conceive, my Lords, it were to be wish'd, that some Temperament could be found

found in this Matter; as it is productive of real hardships to the Officers, and Prejudice to the King's Service; and I know not how to act, so that the Law may be duly observed on the one Hand, and on the other a sufficient Number of Seamen be procured for His Majesty's Ships in this Province
I am with the greatest respect

My Lords
Your Lordships
Most Obedient &
most faithfull
humble Servant
William Henry Lyttleton

The Right Honble
The Lords Commissioners for Trade &c.

Read July 11th 1759

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 28. f. 249.

(22 May 1759.)

Rt Honble Wm Pitt one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

His Majesty's Letters Patent, granting the Offices of Provost Marshall, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, in the Province of South Carolina, to the late Thomas Lowndes Esqr and his Assigns, during his life, and the life of Hugh Watson Gentleman: having ceased and determined by the death of the said Hugh Watson, We desire you will be pleased to move His Majesty, that Richard Cumberland Esqr may be appointed to the said Offices of Provost Marshall, Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Peace, in His Majesty's said Province of South Carolina, And We beg leave herewith to inclose a Warrant for His Majesty's Signature, in case His Majesty shall be pleased to approve this Our humble Recommendation, directing the Attorney or Solicitor General, to prepare a Bill, in the usual Form to pass the Great Seal for that purpose.

We are, Sir

your most Obedt

Whitehall
May 22. 1759

& most humble Servants.

Dunk Halifax.

James Oswald.

Soame Jenyns.

W. G. Hamilton.

Wm Sloper.

B. S. P. O. Plantations General B. T. vol. 55. f. 201.

Copy of Richd. Cumberland Esqrs Patent for the Peaces of Provost Marshall, clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Crown in South Carolina
June 15th 1759.

George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting, Know ye that We for divers good causes and considerations Us hereunto moving, of Our Special Grace certain Knowledge and meer motion have given and granted and by these Presents for Us, Our heirs and successors do give and grant unto her Trusty and wellbeloved Richard Cumberland Esquire the Offices or Places of Provost Marshall Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Crown of and in our Province of South Carolina in America and him the said Richard Cumberland Provost Marshall Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Crown of and in Our Province of South Carolina

in

in America We do make, Ordain and consti-
-tute by These Presents, in the Room of Thomas
Lowndes and Hugh Walton deceased, to
have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said Of-
-fices to him the said Richard Cumberland
by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies
for whom he shall be answerable for and
during his natural life together with all
and singular the Salaries, Fees, Rights, Per-
-quisites, Profits, Advantages, and Privileges
whatsoever to the said Offices belonging or
appertaining in as full and ample manner
to all Intents and Purposes as the said Thomas
Lowndes or His assigns or any other person or
persons heretofore holding and exercising the
said Offices or Places hath or have held and
enjoyed or of Right ought to have held and en-
-joyed the same. And lastly we do hereby for
Us, Our Heirs and Successors grant unto the
said Richard Cumberland, That these Our
Letters Patent or the Enrolment or Exemplica-
-tion thereof shall be in and by all things
good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual
in the Law according to the ~~true~~ true intent

and

and meaning thereof notwithstanding the not reciting any former Letters Patent granted of the Offices and Premises or any other omission imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise not withstanding. In Witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster the fifteenth of June in the thirty second year of Our Reign,

COCKS

By Writt of Privy Seal.

B. P. R. O. So Carolina B. T. Vol. 28. f. 251.

(20 June 1759.)

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty.

Your Majesty's Royal Confirmation of the Suspension of William Wragg Esqr., late one of the Council in the Province of South Carolina, having vacated his Seat at that Board and Charles Pinckney Esqr another of the said Council being deceased, We beg leave humbly to propose to your Majesty that George Austin, and Egerton Leigh Esquires, who have been recommended to Us as Persons well qualified to serve your Majesty in that Station, may be appointed of the Council, in the said Province, in the room of the said William Wragg & Charles Pinckney Esqrs

Which is most humbly submitted

Whitehall
June 20. 1759.

Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
T. Pelham
Soame Jenyns
Richd Rigby.

B.P.R.O. S.e Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 36.

(26 June 1759.)

At the Council Chamber Whitehall
the 26 day of June 1759.
Present
The Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable
Privy Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations dated the 20th of this Instant, setting forth that His Majestys Royal Confirmation of the Suspension of William Wragg Esqr late One of the Council in the Province of South Carolina hath vacated his seat at that Board, and that Charles Pinckney Esqr another of the said Council is dead; they therefore propose that George Austin and Egerton Leigh Esqrs who have been recommended to them as Persons well qualified to serve His Majesty in that Station, may be appointed of the Council in the said Province in the Room of the said William Wragg and Charles Pinckney Esqrs Which being taken into Consideration and approved - It is hereby Ordered in Council, that the said George Austin and Egerton Leigh Esqrs be constituted and appointed Members of His Majesty's said Council

Council in the Province of South Carolina in the room of the said William Wragg and Charles Pinckney Esqrs - And that the said Lords Commissrs for Trade and Plantations do cause Warrants to be prepared for that purpose, and lay the same before His Majesty at this Board.

W. Sharpe.

Read June 26. 1759.

B.P.R.O. S^c Carolina B.T. vol. 28. p. 254

(24 July 1759.)

To John Cleveland Esq^r

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, having received a Letter from M^r Lyttleton Governor of South Carolina, dated the 8^th of May last, in which amongst other things he takes notice of the difficultys which frequently occur to the Captains of His Majesty's Ships, from the Act of Parliament, which prohibits the impressing Seamen in the Colonys, I am directed by their Lordships, to send you the Inclosed Extract of so much of M^r Lyttleton's Letter, as relates to this Subject, and to desire you will lay it before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am
Sir
your most obed^t Serv^t
John Pownall

Whitehall
July 24. 1759.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol. 28. p. 255.

(24 July 1759.)

To William Henry Lyttleton Esqr.
Governor of South Carolina.

Sir,

Notwithstanding the regular course of correspondence with the Colonys, and in particular with the Southern Colonys, has been so greatly interrupted and obstructed by the accidents of War, yet we have the pleasure to acquaint you, that we find by the Letters from you now before us, that few or none have miscarried, tho' none of the Publick papers and Plans mentioned in those of the 18th February, and 7th of August, have yet come to our hands, and most of your Letters were not received till many Months after their date.

These Letters relate principally to the State of Indian Affairs, in the direction of which, and more particularly, in the preventing the Cherokees from engageing in Hostilitys against the People of Virginia, in the direction of which, as well as of every other Plan, you have pursued for the defence and Security of the Province, you appear to Us to have acted with that Zeal and Discretion, which cannot

cannot fail of being attended with honour and credit to yourself, and essential benefit to the publick

Your Ideas of a System, for the management of Indian Affairs, upon one General uniform plan, are for the most part agreable to our Conception of this matter, and we shall not fail to have a proper regard to your Sentiments, whenever the Circumstances of the times will admit of our entring upon the Consideration of so important a business.

It gives us great satisfaction to find by your Letter of the 14 of April last that you concurred with us in the Opinion contained in Our Report to the Council upon the Plan for the Defence of the Province and more especially in the distinction we made therein concerning the Fortifying on the Sea, or Land sides; The Plan of the Fortifications, transmitted by the Penguin Man of War, came safe to Our hands, and We shall be glad to receive from you such further Lights and Information, as you may be enabled to furnish us with, when the Engineer has surveyed the Works and made his Report.

We laid before the Lords of the Treasury,

those

those parts of your Letters of the 4th of August, and 2d of October, in which you Represent the advantage & encouragement it would be to the Province, to receive their share of the Fifty thousand Pounds, granted by Parliament for the Southern Colonies, and in which you mention your Opinion, of what will be the proper Method of applying it, and We are informed that their Lordships have the distribution of this Money now under their consideration; We have also laid before the Lords of the Admiralty that part of your Letter of the 8th of May last, in which you state the difficulties which the Captains of His Majesty's Ships of War are subjected to, on Account of the Act which forbids impressing Seamen in America. and shall readily concur with them in any measure they may think proper to be taken, to free the Officers from any unreasonable hardships, & remove any prejudices which may arise to His Majesty's Service, from the Severity of this Law.

We cannot enough Commend the Prudence and temper with which you replyed to the very irregular and ill timed Message of the Lower House

House of Assembly, concerning that Article under the Head of Contingency, which related to the Stores supplyed to the Colony of Georgia, it gave us great Pleasure to find that it had its proper effect, for it would be a real concern to us, that the Harmony and good will which has, dow the whole Course of your Administration, subsisted between the different Branches of the Legislature, and the Zeal and Unanimity with which publick affairs have been directed, so essential to the Public Welfare, should meet with any the least interuption.

We have nothing further to add, but that His Majesty has been pleased upon Our recommendation, to appoint Mr Austin and Mr Leigh to be Members of the Council, in the room of Mr Wragg and Mr Pinkney which compleats the number of the Council, to its full Establishment

We are

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servants

Whitehall
July 24. 1759

Dunk Halifax W. G. Hamilton.
James Oswald Richd Rigby.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol 19. L. 40.

Charles Town Sept^r 1^st 1759.

My Lords,

By my Dispatches of the 14^th of April & 6^th of May. I had the Honour to acquaint your Lordships with the state of Indian Affairs at that time, and soon afterwards I received intelligence that Nineteen People had been scalped on the Yadkin & Catawba Rivers by a party of Cherokees from the Town of Settico; & the Inhabitants of those Parts, tho' reputed to be within the Government of North Carolina, applying to me to interpose in their behalf I sent to Old Hop & the Little Carpenter the Talk, a copy of which I inclose to your Lordships & also of their Answer. I likewise transmit to you a copy of Captain Paul Demere's letter to me of the 10^th of July from Fort Loudoun & an Extract of one from that Gentleman of the 26^th of the same Month. In the beginning of June I received some very friendly Talks accompanied with strings of White Wampum in token of Peace & Friendship from all the Towns of the Middle and Lower Settlements which as those Towns had had no share in the Slaughter of the People abovementioned, I answered in the same

stile

stile. Notwithstanding this on the 3d of August Lieutenant Boyntmore at Fort Prince George sent me the Advices which I now transmit to Your Lordships in the enclosed extract of his letter of that date, in consequence whereof, on the 15th I ordered a detachment of Seventy Provincials from the Garrison at Port Royal to march immediately to reinforce Fort Loudoun & they escort a very large quantity of Provisions, Powder, Ball & other necessaries both for that place and Fort Prince George, which in consequence of former Orders issued by me for that purpose have been supplied since the Month of April last with — Twenty six thousand three hundred and twenty nine pounds weight of Flour and one hundred & twenty seven head of Cattle, exclusive of this last convoy. When the Detachment which is now on its March arrives at Fort Loudoun That Garrison will be two hundred Men complete & there are Ninety odd at Fort Prince George. Although the Cherokees complain of want of Goods in their Nation, it appears by an Account delivered in to me, that from the 5th of August 1758 to the 13th of July last, there have been sent to the Traders in

that

that Country at Sundry different times Goods for the use of the Indians to the Value of £33,219 19. 3 Currency from one House only in this Town viz^t John M^c Queen's & C^o & there is a considerable Store of Presents lodg'd for them besides in both the Forts which are given to them occasionally. The Trader of Settico was ordered to remove — from thence as a punishment to the People of that Town for the Murders they committed on the Yadkin & Catawba Rivers, & I have now forbid the sending any more Arms or Ammunition to the Stores of the Traders in any part of the Nation, untill we know what turn affairs will take.

On the 15^th of last month Nawhatchee a Lower Cherokee delivered a Talk to John Vann, an Inhabitant of Broad River, Address'd to Governor Ellis, in the name of the whole Nation, in which they acquaint him that a Letter which had been sent to one by Lieut Coytmore signifying that the Cherokees in conjunction with the Creeks had agreed to carry on a War against the English, contained nothing but falshood & that they concluded that nothing cou'd have occasioned such a Report but one thing which is that the People of South Caro-

-lina

-lina have made Encroachments upon their Lands & have Settled so near to their Nation That it of Course makes Deer scarce, so that they are not able to Support their Wives & Children with Meat & Cloaths, & this, they say, is the great Grievance they have to complain of, whereupon they entreat the Governor of Georgia to use his interest with me that I may cause the People of this Province to remove within certain Bounds viz: to long Canes. And they request that he will give them a Meeting to confer with them upon these Matters declaring that it is their earnest desire to preserve Peace with us and would send Deputies to me as the Mouth of their Nation. I promised them they shou'd come & return in safety, adding that the People of this Province were not inclined to spill any of their Blood unless they were forced; that we had not begun to make war upon them & if we did it would be their fault and not ours. I hope this will have a good Effect & if I cannot make up matters with them effectually I may hope to amuse them untill the Detachment I have sent to Fort Loudoun arrives there, with all the Stores and Provisions.

They

They have lately scalped five People upon Broad River in this Province, & our Settlements in those parts are much Allarmid. I have two Troops of Rangers who scour the Country on Horseback to protect the Inhabitants, but I have given them Orders to Act only upon the Defensive. By the latest Accounts from the Creek Nation everything was quiet there, and Mr Atkin the Kings Agent has concluded a Peace with the Chactaws & sent sixty horse loads of Goods into their Nation guarded by three hundred and Eighty of them. I expect soon to learn the particulars of this event from Mr Atkin. I inclose to your Lordships the Journal of a Chickasaw Trader addressd to one Jerome Courtonne by which you will perceive the state of things in that nation & what good Service those people have performed against the Savanahs.

The General Assembly met on the 2d of July when I laid before them Mr Secretary Pitts letters of the 9th & 29th of December last signifying his Majesty's Commands concerning the raising of Troops for the Service of this Campaign & I transmit to your Lordships Copies of two Messages which I sent to the Lower House upon that occasion & also

of

of their Answers.

In the Month of February last The Reverend Mr Clarke, Rector of one of the Parishes in this Town, a Clergyman of much Learning but of an overheated imagination, preached some sermons, in which he asserted that the World would very soon be at an end, and that in this Month of September some great Calamity would befall this Province. At length his Enthusiasm rose to such a height that he let his beard grow and run about the Streets crying, Repent, Repent for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand, but on the 25th of March he resigned his Benefice & embarked for England. His Conduct & Doctrine made an impression upon some weak minds, & not long after his departure One Philip John a free Mulatto, was tried, Whip'd and Branded for endeavouring to stir up Sedition among the Negroes, by telling them that he had seen a Vision in which it was reveal'd to him, that in the Month of September the White People should be all underground, that the Sword should go thro' the Land, and it should shine with their blood, that there should be as more White King's Governors

or

or great men, but the Negro's should live happily & have Laws of their Own; notwithstanding the punishment he had received this new Prophet persisted in holding such discourses among all the Slaves wherever he came & a spirit of Cabal began to shew itself among them, Whereupon I ordered him & another free Mulatto his accomplice to be apprehended & having examined them in Council Committed them to Prison; Philip John has been Capitally convicted, but the other made his escape before he could be tried. It appeard their Scheme was to have seized some Arms & Ammunition that were in a store house in the Country belonging to a Merchant, & then with what force they could collect to have marched to this Town. It seems to me to have been a crude ill-digested Project but whatever effect it might have had, I hope now we shall have no disturbance of that kind. On the 22d of August died here Peter Leigh Esqr Chief Justice of this Province, & I have appointed James Michie Esqr One of His Majesty's Council to supply the Vacancy untill the King's Pleasure is known. I am with the greatest respect. My Lords,

Your

your Lordships
Most Obedient &
The Right Honble most faithfull humble
The Lords Commrs for Trade &c Servant
Recd 26 Nov
Read Dec 12 1759 William Henry Lyttleton.

(Enclosure.) L. 41.

To the Emperor Old Hop & The Little Carpenter
The Governor of South Carolina sends Greeting
Friends & Brothers,

Since the day when the Great King George our common Father was pleased to send me to be his Governor of this Province, it has been my constant desire to preserve a firm Peace & Friendship with the Cherokee Nation, and to that end I have not ceased to do acts of brotherly Love & Kindness to you & to your People; supplying you liberaly with Goods not only from the Stores of Private Traders, but also with others, which I freely gave you to a very great value.

When you, the Little Carpenter, was lately here I brightend the Chain of Friendship between the two Nations, & you then told me that as long as you lived, you would be an Enemy to the

the French & true to your Father the Great King George, & that you would use your utmost Endeavours that all your Countrymen should be so too. you have likewise sent a Talk by Richd Smith to the Governor of Virginia, in which you assure him that for the Time to come the path shall be clear & good for his People & your People & that no more blood shall be spilt there; and you desire that he will send Traders into your Nation from his Government.

But notwithstanding all these things I have received Intelligence that Moitoi of Settico with a Gang of twenty five men has lately killd & scalped nineteen White People, Subjects of the Great King George, so that the path is now fouler than ever, & stinks with their Blood nor can the Traders from Virginia pass for the stench of it. I learn also that twenty more of your men from the Towns over the Hills are still out lying in wait to do more mischief & many Complaints have come to me for Redress. This Evil has happened while you, the Little Carpenter, and I were eating like brothers out of the same dish, and while my hand was stretched out to put Arms into

into the hands of you & your People.

I now dispatch this Letter to you, Old Hop, as Emperor of the Nation to inform you of these Matters & to require you to take them into Consideration with your Head men & Warriors, & to give me satisfaction and I shall expect your answer by the next Messenger that Capt. Demere shall send to me after you have received this.

When you the Little Carpenter, in your last Talk offer'd to go to War against the French, I desired you to stay in the Nation, that you might keep all things quiet there, and if any of your Countrymen were guilty of any Outrages against the White People, that you might procure them Satisfaction, & prevent any more violence for the future, all which you assured me you would do & I now look for the performance of your Promise. I am

Your Friend & Brother

Charles Town May 22d 1759. W. H. L.

(Enclosure.)

(Enclosure.) L 42.

Old Hop & the Little Carpenter's Talk to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

dated at Fort Loudoun 27th June. 1759

The Little Carpenter says that he received Your Excellency's Letter & that all the Warriours have heard it read, & that not long ago he was with his Brother in Charles Town, & that when he came home, according to his promise he has given the Talks to all his People, & that what his People did in his absence Gives them all great uneasiness and causes meetings every day, whereas if it had not happened they would have been all peaceable and quiet at home, & says that when he was in Virginia, he had a very good Talk with the Governor & expected then that everything had been made up, & that he was not at home & that this happened in his absence, & says that when he was with his Brother the Governor, he told him that he looked upon the White People & the Cherokees as one People & did not love to hear of the death of any of either side, & says he remembers the Talk that came from the Great King George (over the great water)

where

wherein he desired that the Cherokees & the English should live together as brothers, & he himself will do all that lyes in his power to keep Peace between them, & says that he Loves to hear of his people's increasing, and likewise of the White People & does not Love to hear of any falling of either side & that according to his Promise he will stay at home & tell them everything his Brother desir'd, & hopes that nothing in the future shall arrive to occasion bad talks between them, & says that when he came home he gave a Talk to those People that had been Guilty of this Affair & they have all heard it, there is none of them out now, nor has any thoughts of ever going again. Formerly he says there was Talks & Lies going about, which these People believed, not from their People alone, but from White People likewise that came amongst them & those lies used to occasion meetings every day. But for the future it shall not be so, and what they hear from your Excellency they will put belief in, and that he was a stranger to what was done, & did not hear of it till he came home, & that he hopes

the

the Governor of Virginia will forgive it, & that since he came home he gave talks to them & everything now is Peaceable, & that he loves the White People, & according to his promise when he shou'd write he has sent a string of White Wampum to confirm what he has said.

And that Willinaway the Warrior of Toqua's thoughts are the same with the Carpenters, & that they are both at home in token of which he has sent him another String of Wampum, & says that they will both stay at home, & wait impatiently for an answer both from Your Excellency and the Governor of Virginia

The Little Carpenter.

(Enclosure) L. 43.

Fort Loudoun July 10th 1759

Sir

I received your Excellencys Dispatches of the 22nd May & I immediately sent to Chotta to acquaint Old Hop that I had received a Talk for him, the Carpenter and the rest of the Warriors, he sent me word that the Little Carpenter and the Great Warrior with several others were gone a hunt-

ing

-ing, but as soon as they would return they would come down to the Fort. Six days after they came with a great number of Indians, and being seated in the Guard house, I read to them your Talk; I desired them to consider of it & let me know what Satisfaction they intended to give; they desired three days to consult among themselves, & in the interval of time the Little Carpenter came to me and said, That they had meetings every day & that he was afraid the delivering any of them up, would but make bad worse, for the Headman of the Gang is a relation to the Great Warrior who never would consent to it, That he was but one man, & could not do what he wish'd, & as he was here present he would take care no such thing should happen for the future, the said day they came all together. The Little Carpenter gave his talk which I inclosed I send to your Excellency with two strings of White Wampum One from him & the other from Willinaway to assure you of their Friendship & their Zeal for the English Interest. Old Hop & the rest of the Warriors joined with the Carpenter, who as soon

as

as he had finished his Talk spoke to the Indians that were present & Represented to them the mischief they would bring upon themselves if they still went on to Rob & plunder their Brothers the English and that if they wanted to War, they might find enough if they went down this River against the French & their Indians. Two days after, finding that I could get no other Satisfaction, I sent for the Little Carpenter & told him, that I was certain that your Excellency would be very much displeased when he heard that you give no other satisfaction, he answered that he had done everything in his Power, and that the Settico People had Publickly declared that they were very sorry for what they had done, I desired he would go the next day with Willinaway to Settico & tell the Head men there that I insisted they should deliver up the White Peoples Scalps that I might bury them. The People of Settico inquired the reason why I did not go along with them, the Little Carpenter told them that I was much displeased with their Conduct & that as they were come in my name, they insisted that they should not return Empty handed. On which they delivered the Scalps & desired

desired the Little Carpenter to Intercede with me that I would write to your Excellency hoping that they may be forgiven & taken into Favour. That they were ready to go to War against the French Fort or anywhere I should Order them. Toward evening the Little Carpenter came with Eight Scalps & said there had been thirteen in all, but five of them were tore by the dogs, which was all they acknowledged to have had, I ordered them to be buried. The Little Carpenter begs that he may intercede for their pardon, & is in hopes it will have a very good effect. Just before the receipt of yours some Indians belonging to Chilhowe and other Towns over the hills, went out under the pretence of hunting, but instead of that fell upon the back Inhabitants of Virginia, killd one Man & brought in his scalp, which as soon as the Warrior of that Town heard, he went out and met them and in a very angry manner, Askd them where they had been, which when he was told he took the Scalp from them & threw it into the River & told them to be gone for that they were Rogues & had no business there.

As the Traders are not come up, I cannot acquaint

acquaint you what Quantity of Ammunition they may have, I can assure your Excellency that we live at present in great harmony & there is no bad talks. I am

Sir

your Excellencys

most Obedient

& most humble Servant

Paul Demere.

To His Excellency

William Henry Lyttelton Esqr

&c &c

(Enclosure) L. 114.

Extract from a Letter from Capt. Paul Demere dated at Fort Loudoun the 22nd of July 1759.

The Little Carpenter who acquainted you a little while ago that he would stay at home to see that everything goes on easy & Quietly, came to me two days ago, and told me that the young People of his Gang would not let him rest, but wanted him to go to War against the French Fort, and said that he could not avoid going, that he had promised & should set off in three days. He sets off tomorrow, I wish with all my heart that he

he was to stay here, and I have done all in my power to prevent his going but to no purpose, I don't like the Talks that goes about concerning Settico and Tellico. This morning the born Taisell, a young Warrior of Toquo came to me and said that Settico and Tellico were begun to have bad Talks again, & that they expected a Messenger from the new Settlements, & that then they would do what they pleased, your Excellency may be well assured, I shall endeavour to get the earliest Intelligence I can, and do my best to prevent anything that may happen, but very little dependence can be put on the promise of those Savages.

To His Excellency The Governor
of South Carolina.

(Enclosure) L. 46.

Extract of a Letter to His Excellency Governor Lyttelton from Lieutenant Coytmore dated Fort Prince George. Augt 3d 1759.

Sir.

Altho I wrote to your Excellency ten days ago by James Holmes, I think it my Duty to ac-

-quaint

quaint you of several particulars, that have since hap-
pened, exactly answerable to the Information I
mentioned receiving.

On the 28th ult. the Messenger sent by these
People to renew their Friendship and Alliance with
the Creek Nation returned with four Creeks; two
of which were Head-men, but of different Towns,
one coming from near the Albema Fort; and I
was informed, that that very day there was to be
a private meeting of all these Lower Towns at Keo-
hee. As I imagined they would not talk so free,
was I to send a White person to the Town House,
with much difficulty I persuaded a young Indian
fellow to go, and bring me all the News. Accordingly
after the Meeting be return'd, & was some Time
before he cou'd to tell anything; but at last inform'd
me, as follows.

"That being all met, the Heads of the Cherokees
told the Creeks, they were welcome to their Town, and
that they were all ready to hear the Talk they had
brought with them from their Nation; that they
might speak freely, as whatever they said would
not be discovered, as there were no Women in the Town
House; and at the same time strictly charging the

Young

"young ones not to discover what they heard even
"to their Wives, declaring that the first, that was
"found to divulge it, should die. On this the Creeks
"produced some White & a great many black beads,
"telling them, that they had lately come from the
"Alabama Fort; that the French, who profess'd a great Re-
"gard for the Cherokees, as well as their Nation, had
"now a large supply of Goods; that just before they
"set of, two Boats of Ammunition arrived there; that
"they gave them vast quantities of Liquor; and lastly
"that they had frequent Talks with them. That the
"Creeks believed, that the French had a regard for
"them, and that they were determined, if their Brothers
"the Cherokees, would join them, to break out a War
"with the English. At this the others desired to have
"two days to consult among themselves, saying that
"they must first send over the Hills, before they could
"give a positive answer. To which the Creeks replied,
"that at the same Time, that they set off for these
"parts, another Messenger set off for Chotee with the
"same proposals."

Accordingly in Two days they met. I prevailed on the same young Fellow to go again & bring me the answer they sent:

"Being

'Being all met, after the strictest charge (as
'before) for no one to divulge what was said, What-
'chee in the name of all these Lower Towns sent some
'Beads, and the following Talk: We have heard our
'Brothers, the Creek's Talk; We have long been in
'Friendship with the English, but it now seems as
'if they wanted to desert Us, as we have scarce
'Goods enough come among us to cover us from the
'Cold, and as you are the same sort of People as
'ourselves, & our Brothers, we do not imagine you
'would deceive us, by telling us, the French can
'supply us amply with every necessary, we will there-
'fore join you against the English, conditionally that
'you will first kill all the White People belonging
'to the English in your Nation. The Creek Messenger
'then produced a red Pipe and some Tobacco, which
'he said were sent to these People by the French.
'It was graciously received by the Head beloved Man
'of Keohee, he then told them, he had received their
'answer to the Proposals he made & hoped they would
'not deceive them, but assist them; and that they
'might depend, the soon after he and the Messenger, that
'went to Chotee, got home to their Nation, they
'would kill all their Traders &c and on that same
- diately

diately send in a Warrior to acquaint them with it".

I asked the young Fellow what quantity of Ammunition they had in these Towns; he said not much; but that they intended, as soon as the Creeks had killed the People in their Nation to come to me, & tell one of it, desiring some Powder and Ball to assist us and defend themselves against the Creeks; that when they got it they were to begin with their Villiany; The time fixed for this is the Fall. However as he informed me that a large Party of Creeks with all the Middle Settlements are to come to see the Green Corn Dance at Keohee in 25 Days, I shall be upon my Guard during their stay.

Old Hop sent some time ago a Messenger to some Northern Nation, who is expected about the Fall with a Party of that Nation, also a Body of the Upper Creeks, with a few French, are to come by the way of Coosawatahee to assist the Over Hill Towns in cutting off Fort Loudoun.

There is not one of the Indians know that I am the least in the Secret; nor does any White Person even in their Towns, (except Mr Beamor)

know

know of any their Consultation. Mr Beamor acquainted me with the whole Story, Word for Word, as I had it from the Young fellow, and told me that the Person, that informed him of it gave him the strictest charge not to tell it again to any white Person or Indian, for (as my Informer likewise told me) he said he risqued his Life by mentioning it.

About six days ago three Young Fellows belonging to Toxaway (one of these Lower Towns) set off to War against the Back Settlements, either of Virginia, or North Carolina.

Not an Indian of the least distinction has been in the Fort these several Days, and most of them declare openly, that they have done with the White People.

(Enclosure.) L. 46

Chickasaw Nation May 1st 1758.?

Mr Jerome Courtonne,

Sr According to your Request I now send you an Account of what Occurrences has happened in the aforesaid Nation since the 12th day of May 1758.

A Gang of Chickasaws went to War against the

the Chactaws, and on the 13th day of June returned having killd four of the Chactaws, and brought into this nation their Scalps together with two Slaves, which they would have Burnt directly, had I not used my utmost Endeavour to save them, finding that they were two belonging to the Towns that was formerly in our Interest, & they informed me that the Chactaws was about Talks of Peace with the English, & revolting intirely from the French Interest, which made me use my Endeavours to send them to Charles Town, and accordingly with that view, gave them a piece of Strouds, two white Shirts, Paint and many other small things; all which I hope will have the desired effect very speedily.

June 5th — Two Chickasaws set out of this Nation in order to go a Buffalo Hunting, one of them was taken alive and carried off by the Northward Indians & the other made his escape & came in & gave an account of what happened.

June 16th — Several Gangs of Chickasaws went to War against the French Fort that is lately built on the Forks of Wabash and the Cherokee River & returned on the 3d day of July, doing nothing.

July 28th — A Gang of Chactaws was discovered going

going round this Nation. The Chickasaws hearing of it, immediately turn'd out after them and catch'd one of them, but he proving a Chockchuma fellow & having many relations in this Nation, was soon released and the said fellow being asked many questions concerning the Chactaw Nation, assures us that it is likely we shall have a Peace soon with the Chactaws, they being much distress'd at this present, having nothing of Clothing to wear but the skins of wild Beasts such as they kill in these Woods, and are daily threatning the Trade, that without they are better supplied they must in consequence of their Poverty fall on them & intirely Turn to the English Interest

Augt 2d - A small Gang of Chickasaws went out to War against the Chactaws and on the 27th day of the same Instant return'd, having kill'd two Chactaws & Scalpd them and brought in with them their hair.

September 6th. Seven Savannahs arrived here from their Settlement in the Upper Creeks, being so far on their journey towards the New French Fort that is now Settled on the Forks of Wabash & the Cherokee River, & from thence to proceed to the

the Cawcawkees, a Nation of Indians, that is settled on the North side of the Mississippi River in order to make a Peace with that Nation of Indians, which after done, they are to return to their own Nation & then it is thought they will go off in a Body in order to Settle at the said Fort. The bad consequence of which, I have endeavoured to make the Chickasaws Sensible of and the Evil that will attend it if not speedily prevented by them.

September 14th – One Chickasaw was kill'd & one carried off alive by the Northward Indians. Also this day a small Gang of the Chickasaws went to War against the new French Fort that is lately built at the Forks of Wawbash and the Cherokee River.

November 20th – A Gang of Chactaws fell on a hunting Camp of the Chickasaws & kill'd one Man, two Women & a child, the Chickasaws killing four of the Enemy & taking one alive.

December 2d – A Chickasaw fellow that was taken alive & carried off by the Northward Indians on the 15th day of June last returnd having made his Escape from the Enemy that took him. That is

now

now Residing on the North side of the Mississippi River, & the said Fellow gave us an Account that all the Northward Nations of Indians were in great fear of the English coming down upon them & that the French and Indians were daily coming in great numbers.

December 12th — A Chockchuma fellow came from the Chactaw Nation & informid us that several Gangs of Chactaws were prepared to come to War against the Chickasaw Nation, but had intirely declined it, on account that the whole Chactaw Nation had resolved on making a Peace with the English & Chickasaws; After five days stay of the Chocte-chuma fellow, the Chickasaws had a general Meeting & a Peace was firmly concluded between the Chactaws and them, with this Proviso, that the Chactaws would accept of the same, and on this occasion the Chockchuma fellow was immediately sent off to the Chactaw Nation with all the usual Tokens of Peace as are Customary in such Cases amongst Indians, such as a White Flag, a string of White Beads, Tobacco & Pipes & so forth.

January 8th 1759 — Fourteen Chickasaws that went to War against the French the 20th day of October last

last return'd, having kill'd two Northward Indians on the North side of the Mississippi River & brought in here their Scalps, and after returning from the North side of the said River the said Fellows came up with a Body of French consisting of at least One hundred Men who were coming down the River in Boats but the Indians did not discover themselves to them, but Night coming on & the Moon shining clear the said fellows got up close to them and every man discharging their Piece, made the best of their way off.

January 16th — I received your Letter by two of your Men that you sent off from the Breed camp giving us an Account of the Savannahs Intentions & to the Place & Fort they are bound for after leaving their Habitations in the Upper Creeks, all which I acquainted the Chickasaws with, and the bad consequence that would attend their going to join that Fort at the Forks of Wabash and Cherokee River.

Accordingly February 4th One hundred and forty Men with Mr John Brown & five of the Pack horse men went out with an Intention to stop the Progress of the Savannahs, but after stay-

-ing

-ing out, & some of their men being Frost-biten & others sick, Nineteen days, were obliged to return, but Mr Brown not thinking they were past prevailed on three fellows to stay out & hunt for Tracks of the Savannahs & to Scout about for some distance round, accordingly the fellows staying out some time, came up with them & Immediately Returned for their Nation, to give an account of what they had discovered, all which the Chickasaws received from them with great Joy.

March 8th — Mr John Brown in Company with two Pack-horse men & two hundred of the Chickasaws set out a second time after the Savannahs & after traveling 26 days came up with them about the Dusk of the Evening but unluckily not undiscovered, the Enemy being on their Guard and the Chickasaws not thinking themselves so nigh, which gave the Savannahs great Advantage, they then taking the opportunity of the Night to build a Fort, but notwithstanding the Chickasaws were nowise daunted the next morning but fell on them with one continual fire which lasted til about noon that day before any halt was made; the Chickasaws then began to enquire into what ammunition each

man

Man had left & upon a general Search they found that some men that had Sixty Pounds a Man had not one left, not even to Kill meat to carry them home, which obliged them to desist without being the intire destruction of them all. The Chickasaws took one alive & Burnt in sight of the Fort & they had themselves two men Killid & Six wounded & they brought off with them two hundred & forty Horses & Mares being the Treasure of the Army. Mr. John Brown who was all the time present in the Engagement gives a very particular account of the behaviour of the Indians & positively says that when the halt was made he could discover nothing but groaning and Crying in the inside of the Fort, & further says had he had but ten white men with him he would have been in the inside of the Fort, but Indians are not used to that way of fighting.

April 3d. One Benjamin Lyons, formerly a Packhorse Man to this Nation, was killid in the Old Fields in sight of this Nation, by the Northward Indians as he was hunting for his Horses, but the Chickasaws are gone to seek for Satisfaction.

I conclude Sr your Most Humble Servant
John Buckells.

B.P.R.O. A.+W.I. Vol. 72.

Charles Town Sept. 1st 1759.

Sir,

On the 2d of July the General Assembly of this Province met & laid before them your Letters of the 9th & 29th of December last, I have now the honour to transmit to You Copies of two Messages I sent to the Lower House upon that Occasion & also of their Answers.

I have received your Letter of the 5th of February acquainting me that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint Rear Admiral Saunders to be Commander in Chief of His [Majesty's] Fleet in North America. I am with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most Obedient
& most faithfull humble
Servant
William Henry Lyttelton.

The Right Honble
William Pitt Esqr
&c &c &c

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 51.

Charles Town, Sept. 10. 1759

My Lords.

I have the Honour to inclose to your Lordships a Duplicate of my Dispatch of the 1st Instant, which in great Part relates to Indian affairs; & I now add a Copy of the Examination of one Maximilian Moore concerning a new Settlement forming by some of the Creeks, assisted by the French, at a place call'd Cusawatahee on the Forks of the Coosa River, on which the Albama Fort stands.

I send by the Vessel which carries this the last Journal of the Assembly and the several Acts, which I acquainted your Lordships by my Dispatch of the 14th of April, I had pass'd on the 7th of that Month. That which is intitled, "An Additional Act to an act, intitled, An Act to ascertain the manner & Form of electing Members to represent the Inhabitants of this Province in the Commons House of Assembly &c" makes some Alterations in the Qualifications hitherto required for the Electors & Elected, by increasing in some Instances the sums, that were deem'd necessary for that purpose; but the Augmentation in my humble Opinion

Opinion is too inconsiderable to have any very sensible Effect upon the State of this Government.

The Act "for preventing as much, as may "be, the spreading of malignant & contagious Distempers "&c". I hope will be found to be a very salutary one for it subjects to very heavy pains & Penalties those, who shall break through the Rules of Quarantine, & impowers the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being to make such Regulations therein for the Preservation of the Public Health, as he from time to time shall Judge requisite, both as to the place, and Duration of the Quarantine, the mode of Purification, Victualling the Crew &c.

There is a third Act entitled "An Act for taxing transient Persons" the Preamble of which sets forth, that Masters of Vessels, and other Persons coming into this Province with Goods, Wares & Merchandize are by their short Residence liable to no Taxes, tho' they enjoy all the Advantages of Trading People, settled in the Province, who contribute largely to the support of this Government, & therefore it enacts, that every Master of a Vessel, or other transient Person, importing any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, shall pay one per Cent. on the first Cost thereof, provided such Goods are

are not liable, or subject to pay any Duties in this Province; and if liable, then only half per cent is imposed; but if the said Goods are exported out of the Province within six months after the time of the entry thereof, then three fourths of the Tax which shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, shall be repaid or remitted to the Importer. And this Act is to continue in force for the term of Seven Years, & from thence to the End of the next Sessions of the General Assembly. I know not, whether your Lordships will see Cause to object to this Act, but it appeared to me, from the Allegations in the Preamble, not to be unequitable.

There is nothing in the other Acts, which accompany these, that I conceive is of sufficient Importance to require, that I should make any particular Observations thereon to your Lordships. I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

most faithfull humble Servt

W. H. Lyttelton.

(Enclosure)

(To the Board.)

Read 26 Nov. } 1759

Read 12 Dec. }

(Enclosure.) L. 52.

South Carolina.

Copy of the Minutes of Council of the 6th of June 1759 containing the Examination of Maxr Moore & his son, respecting the Settlement forming by the French & Creeks on the Forks of the River Cuna

R. in Govr Lyttelton's
Lre of 10 Sept. 1759.

Received 26 Novr. }
Read 12 Dec. } 1759. L. 52.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 53.

Charles Town 16th of Oct. 1759

My Lords,

In my Letters of the 1st & 10th of last Month I acquainted your Lordships with everything most material that had then occurd concerning Indian affairs. On the 30th I received the Dispatches from Fort Prince George and Fort Loudoun whereof I now inclose Copies, & the next day viz. the 1st Instant I sent orders to the Colonels of three Regiments of Militia nearest to the Cherokee Nation to fire an Alarm & assemble their Corps, & dispatched Messengers to the Chickasaws of New Savanah & to the Catawbas with Letters requesting them to join the Forces that are Collecting to Act against the Cherokees. I likewise issued Orders to all the Regulars and Provincials that were in this Town Amounting to One hundred and fifty Men to hold themselves in readiness to March, & sent Expresses to the Governors of Georgia, North Carolina, & Virginia informing them of the Measures I had concerted & the Occasion thereof & desiring Assistance from the two Latter, & particularly requesting of the Governor of Virginia that he would endeavour to send a

reinforcement

reinforcement & supply to the Garrison of Fort Loudoun by the Road from that Province, as it might be found extremely difficult for us notwithstanding our utmost endeavours, to open a communication with that place from Keowee through the Passes over the Mountains I also wrote to Brigadier General Stanwix & sent an Express to Mr Atkin in the Creek Nation to engage him to cause a diversion to be made by as many as he could of the Breed Camp & Upper Chickesaws & also of the Creeks by falling upon the Cherokee Towns more especially the the Upper. I likewise Summoned the General Assembly to meet on the 4th Instant & on the 5th I sent the Message to the Lower House (of which I inclose a Copy) accompanied with the Letter I had received from the Cherokee Nation, ask'd a supply to enable me to prosecute the intended Operations against them & acquainted them that I should go myself upon that service. The next day they sent me the Message, of which I transmit a Copy & also of my Answer, and on the 11th Instant understanding that the Council had unanimously advised a declaration of War against the Cherokees, & that

that a day was pitch'd upon for that purpose They presented an address unanimously desiring me to defer it, I consented to do so, but expressd my expectations that they would enable me by a speedy Grant of the Supply I had asked to pursue vigorous measures which they themselves acknowledgd they were fully convinced were necessary; Soon afterwards they sent me their Resolutions concern-ing a supply which finding exceeding Short of what the Service really requires, I made a Speech wherein I declared my Sense of the Scantiness & insufficiency thereof, but added that I should nevertheless persevere in the intended measures for repelling the Hostilities of the Cherokees & securing the Tranquility of the Province & then adjourned the General Assembly to the 26th day of March next. Your Lordships have Copies inclosed of the Address, of my answer thereto, of the Resolutions of the Assembly, & also of my Speech. Before I adjourned them the Trea-surer was duly impowerd to issue the four thou-sand pounds Current Money for contingencies & the thousand Pounds Sterling to be given in part of their pay to the Militia, as mentioned in the Copy of their Resolutions. On the 12th Instant the

the Alarm was fired in all the parts of the Province where it had not been before & one half of the Militia is draughted to be in readiness to repell any invasion or suppress any insurrection that may happen during my Absence & the Council has consented to my making such draughts for the Service of the intended expedition as may make the Corps already assembled fifteen hundred Men compleate which is the Number for which the Assembly voted pay. On the 13th after I had adjourned the General Assembly, I received Dispatches from Fort Prince George acquainting me that two Parties of Indians were set out to come down here after having been refused Ammunition at the Fort which they had strongly insisted on having, rather, as Lt Coytmore says, in an audacious than intreating manner; some of them are arrived very near this Town but I have not yet seen them; I will not fail to acquaint Your Lordships with what passes in the Interviews I shall have with them, by the first opportunity I am able. In the meantime I have not suspended my Military preparations. I have the Satisfaction to learn by the same dispatches that Captain Stewart has sent off a

supply

supply of Ninety five head of Cattle, twelve Horses loaded with Flour, & six with Salt, from Fort Prince George destined for Fort Loudoun, think-ing it a favourable Opportunity to venture it while the Indians were coming down here. As the stopping of Ammunition in their Nation appears by Capt. Demere's Letter of the 13th of last Month to have been the immediate cause of the late Murders and Violences they have committed, I must acquaint Your Lordships, that on receiving intelligence that Moitoi of Settico with his gang had kill'd and Scalp'd nineteen People on the Yadkin & Catawba Rivers, & the other informations of the Outrages of the Cherokees which I have in any former dispatches made known to your Lordships. I did on the 22d of May last in a letter to Lieut. Coytmore send him the following Instructions viz: I desire you will endeavour to learn what Quantity of Ammunition there is in the Stores belonging to private Traders in all the Lower & Middle Nation, & if the ill humours in-crease, it will be proper you should acquaint them that they should lodge it in the Forts, & I sent similar Instructions to Capt. Demere with respect to the Upper Nation. In consequence of

of those to Lieut. Loytmore he did cause some Pack-horses to be stopd & unloaded that were carrying Ammunition for the Store of a Trader in the Upper Nation & lodgd it at Fort Prince George, which as soon as the Upper Cherokees heard of they resented it in the manner mentioned in Captain Demere's letter. In my dispatch of the 1st of last Month, I had the honour to inform your Lordships what Quantity of Provision had been issued by my orders for the supply of Fort Prince George & Fort Loudoun since the Month of April & I have not been wanting both in private & publickly at the Council Board to give the strongest Injunctions many Months ago to the Agents who act here for Mr Kilby at New York the Contractor for the Supply of Provisions for His Majesty's Forces on this Continent, that they should take effectual care to have allways such a stock of Provisions in the Garrisons in the Cherokee Nation that there may be at all times at least a sufficiency for Six Months to come, but those Gentlemen have represented that tho' they had used their best endeavours for that purpose they had not been able to effect it, & complain

that

that as the expence of the Carriage of the Provisions is defray'd not by the Crown, but the Province, the Owners of Waggons & Pack-horses do not choose to furnish them when applied to by the Agents, because they may sometimes wait a long time for their money. Mr Atkin has been wounded but I hope not dangerously on the head & arm by a Cussetaw Indian, who struck him while he was pronouncing a Talk in a Town called the Tuckabatches in that Nation, It does not appear that the Indian had any provocation from him & I am impatient for further particulars

I am with the greatest respect
My Lords
your Lordship's
Most Obedient & most
faithfull humble Servant
W. H. Lyttelton

The Right Hon^ble
The Lords Commissioners for Trade &c.

P. S.

I have just received a letter from Mr Atkin acquainting me that his wounds are not dangerous but he says he will inform me of further particulars by another opportunity.

Enclosure.

Rec^d —
Read. Jan. 22. 1760.

(Enclosure.) L. 54.

Fort Loudoun 13th Sept. 1759

Dear Boytmore,

A few days after Gallaher left this, the Settiquo People broke out in a very odd manner, sent four to way-lay the Fort, & kill'd Samuel Simmons within two hundred yards of the Corn Field (who had just gone out to gather a few grapes). The next Day there was a great Meeting at the Fort, where all the Towns were present, & the Ammunition that was stopp'd was strong insisted for, as the means of making everything up; & that there was two Warriors to sett off for Kewohee for it, but would not carry any Letters. Two days ago the Person whom you complimented with a Sword at leaving of this, sent a Party to destroy our Cattle & drive them off, but luckily miss'd of them, for we sent a Party of Men for them, who brought them in a different Road from that they took & this very Person is at the Head of all this Mischief, & has sold those three Scalps to the French, & their Messenger sets off in two Days. Yesterday they kill'd one William Veal that lives in Chittowee, which makes up the three Scalps they wanted. We are salting as fast as we

can

can. tho' I doubt it wont keep, & have but fourteen Days Flour in the Fort, no Flints, & but very little Match. The Roads are all block'd up, & no white Men suffer'd to pass; & if any shou'd attempt to go off in the Night, Order is given to follow & kill them. Settiquo & Telliquo are the only Towns that have as yet broke out: & there is Orders sent to Nottaly to let none pass there. Please to acquaint Capt. Stuart with this; & tell him I am informed there is a Party intending to way-lay the road and cut him off if possible. Since writing the Great Warrior has agreed to accompany Samuel Benn & Lockley to Newohee who set off tomorrow to assist Capt Stuart up, to whom I beg my Compliments, & wou'd have wrote but had not time. I hope both you & Bell are well & am

Dear Boylmore,

your affectionate Friend

Maurice Anderson.

(Enclosure.) L. 55.

Fort Loudoun Sept^r 13^th 1759

Sir.

By mere chance I received your dispatches of

of the 15th Ultimate; & can assure you that the Indians over here were peaceable until they heard the Ammunition was stopt, & then they grew very uneasy. And the messenger which Old Hop & the Standing Turkey had sent to the Albama Fort returning at the same time, took that opportunity of telling them that the time was now come for the English to cut them off, which they might plainly see by their stopping the Ammunition; this made them worse. And being informed, by a Runner that came from Telliquo, that there was some Provisions on the Road, the Man-killer of that Town, with some more, went out, & way-laid the Road for them, & killed on Peter, a Man belonging to Mr Beamer, who happened to be foremost with his Horses; & I imagine would have kill'd the other, had not Captain Cæsar been in Company with him, the 4th Instant, being the last Day of their Green Corn Dance. The Town of Tettiquo, taking part with Telliquo, sent four Men to way-lay this Fort; where they kill'd & Scalped a Man within an hundred Yards of our Corn-Field. And, last Night, some Fellows, belonging to the same Town, kill'd & scalped one William Veal that traded

traded in Chittowee. Four days ago, I sent a party of Men to drive in the Cattle, & soon after they went, I perceiv'd a great number of Indians going the same way, & was afraid that they were gone to way-lay & cut them off; but the Party returning with the Cattle soon after my fears were dissipated: but am credibly inform'd that was their Errand, & that they were set on by Judge's Friend, who is at the head of all this Mischief. I must likewise acquaint your Excellency that the Roads were narrowly watch'd, & Orders given that no white man should pass, & if they should discover any to have part in the Night to follow & kill them. I have prevailed on the Great Warrior whom I have made large promises to, to accompany Saml. Benn & Cookley, who setts off with Horses to assist Capt. Stuart up: & he has promis'd me he will set off tomorrow, & will stay to come up with him; and that he will talk strongly to all the Towns as he goes along. I have but Twenty Days Flour in the Fort, no Flints, & very little Match. Since writing I am inform'd that those who lately had been with the French had sold them three white People's Scalps, & as they now had

had accomplish'd their promise they intended to be easy for a while; but that if they did not get Ammunition they had nothing to do but kill the white People here, & carry their Scalps to the French who would supply them with plenty of Ammunition & every Thing else.

I am

Sir

(To Gov^r Lyttelton) your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servt Paul Demere

P.S. I hope as soon as the Little Carpenter comes, who I am sure is well intentioned for the English, he will make up everything: And the reason they committed these things, was, because they expected him soon, because they had promised the French three Scalps for Ammunition. Having examined the Fort and finding a great many things deficient, especially the Linings being rotten I employd people & the Carpenter to repair it as much as possible: & as I have but few Spike Nails, I shall be obliged to make use of wooden Pins. You may be assured that I shall make the best defence I can, & keep a good look-out.

(Enclosure)

(Enclosure) L. 56.

Fort Prince George Sept: 26th 1759

Sir,

I have just time to acquaint your Excellency that Affairs in these Parts are now come to a Crisis. Time being precious unables me to write fully on every particular; I have therefore enclosed your Excellency a Letter I yesterday received (per Saml Benn, who had it sowid in the Pad of his Saddle) from Lieut Anderson, with one for you. I suppose from Capt Demere. As for these Lower, it is absolute open War; as Parties of them are continually lurking about; The Town of Keowhee only being (or as yet pretend to be) Neutral. Capt Stuart thought it proper to acquaint the Back Settlements of the Behaviour of these People, to enable them the better to be on their Guard; & accordingly sent off last night, but the Bearer was shot at about Six miles from here, but made his escape & returned to the Fort. However the Bearer, Charles Mc Lamore, has undertaken to deliver this to your Excellency. Yesterday the Great Warrior, Judge's Friend & about eighteen young Fellows came here with a Letter from Capt Demere to Capt. Stuart & myself, which I have enclosed

enclosed. As yet they have not talked with us, but we expect them today. The Traders are all here (except one who is supposed to be kill'd) from every part of the Nation. Some indeed have brought off a little Leather &c but most of them have left their Houses, Horses, Leather & everything they were worth in the World, being glad to escape with their lives. I have no more to add, but assure your Excellency that Affairs here are blacker than my Pen is able to paint them. But we are no ways apprehensive (as it is not in their power) of them hurting this Garrison till such time your Excellency sends us up a sufficient Re-inforcement; which I imagine, on the receipt of this & Capt. Stuart's, you will judge necessary. It is impossible for a supply of any Provisions &c to pass to Fort Loudoun with so small a Party as fifty or even an hundred & fifty men: However I hear Capt. Demere has got in all his Corn, & has seventy head of Steers kill'd and Salted. Whether what I before have writ to you was without grounds, & was all falsehood (as Wohatchee said) I now leave your Excellency to judge. The Creek Messengers, I mention'd some

time

time ago, arrived here two Days since, but what their Errand is I cannot as yet learn. Tiftoe & the Wolf come often to see us, but neither Wohatchee or any of the other Town Warriors have been here since Capt. Stuart arrived.

I am Sir with all due respect
your Excellency's most obed.t humble Servt
Richard Coytmore.

(To Govr Lyttelton)

We have this moment been informed that the Persons who shot at Isaac Atwood this Morning six Miles from hence, were two young Fellows of the Sugar Town (Collasetchee) who were sent by Wohatchee purposely to way-lay the Road to prevent our sending to Town.

R. C.

(Enclosure.) L. 57.

Fort Prince George 26 Sept. 1759.

Sir. / I send this by express to acquaint your Excellency that I got here last Friday the 22d current, when I thought everything quiet. Some Hewohee Indians came about fifteen miles from their Town to meet me & encounted one in. On my arrival here I was informed that all communication between this and Fort Loudoun is cut off. The Traders have been daily coming

coming in for shelter; since my coming; all those of the middle settlements were warned away and guarded by Indians their Friends. And yesterday's afternoon Judge's Friend, the Great Warrior & about eighteen other Indians came to this fort, & brought with them Samuel Benn, Cornelius Cockley and Cornelius Dogharty. This day they are to make a formal demand of Benn's Ammunition; which in the present situation of affairs, must be denied them; & the consequence will be an open & declared war; which will certainly happen whether the demand be granted or not. For two days past lurking Parties from the other Towns on this River have been skulking about this fort; & we have been warned by the Keowhee Indians not to suffer our people to straggle singly but if necessary that they be sent on parties & armed. Cornelius Dogharty gave us positive information that three different parties from the Over-hills towns are gone down to destroy our back settlements; on which I judged proper to write to the Captains of the Rangers & to Robert Goudy, that People might be upon their guard, I accordingly dispatch'd express one Isaac Attwood who was

fired

fired at about six miles from this place; the ball went through his saddle, but he escaped, & returned much frightened. By the letters which Mr Boytmore sends, your Excellency will be able to form a judgment of affairs over the Hills. I am heartily sorry that I cannot relieve, or at least alleviate their distress; which is impracticable, not only from my weakness, but the impossibility of being supplied with pack-horses. My force was diminished much on the march by desertion, having lost eighteen men. I have join'd duly with the Garrison of this Fort, & shall do my utmost in defence of it, till reinforcements can be sent. The powder & shot I have under my convoy would, at this juncture, be a tempting bait to the Enemy. I think I may now call them so. The night before last, three of the Lower Creeks got into Newhee; who have long been expected by Mr Boytmore. Nothing of their business has, as yet, perspired. & if I should learn what what it is I cannot promise to communicate it to your Excellency, as the road is block'd up, & for the future, communication must be kept open by strong escorts. Our people are hearty & in very good spirits: which we will endeavour

to

to keep up. I am, with the greatest respect,

Sir

Your Excellency's

To His Excellency Governor Lyttelton. most obedt & most humble Servant John Stuart

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(also Enclosed.)

L. 58. Copy of Govr Lyttelton's Message to the Assembly. without date.

L. 59. Copy of Govr Lyttelton's Speech to the Assembly. (without date)

L. 60. Copy of the Assembly's Message to Governor Lyttelton Oct. 6. 1759.

L. 61. Copy of the Assembly's Message to Governor Lyttelton. 11 Oct. 1759.

L. 62. Copy of Governor Lyttelton's Message to the Assembly, without date.

L. 63. Copy of Governor Lyttelton's Speech to the Assembly.

all Received in Govr Lyttelon's letter of 16 Oct. 1759.

and Recd Dec. 29. 1759.

Read Jan. 22. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 64.

Charles Town 23d of Oct: 1759

My Lords,

In my last Letter to Your Lordships of the 16th Instant I informed You that some Cherokee Indians were on their way to this Town, one Party of them consisting of Headmen of the Upper & Lower Nation arrived here on the 17th & I have the honour to inclose to Your Lordships Minutes of the Conferences I had with them.— Upon a full discussion of the matter in Council, it was resolved, that any accomodation that might be entered into with these Indians here for Settling the differences between this Province and their Nation would be insecure & improper for the following Reasons.— First, because it was the Opinion of the whole Council & of the Assembly that Satisfaction should be insisted on from the Cherokee Nation for the many Murders & outrages they have committed against His Majesty's good Subjects of this Province, By which is meant that a certain number of Cherokees that were guilty of the Murders & Outrages aforesaid should be put Death in their Nation, or delivered up

up to me to be disposed of, as I shall think fit. Secondly, because it appeared that the Indians of the Upper Nation were not Deputed by their Towns or in any Manner authorized to come here & treat with me for & on behalf of those Towns, consequently any Treaty that could be made with the Head-men here present could be only with such as were Deputies from the Towns of the Lower Nation & binding only upon those Towns. Thirdly because if any Treaty should be concluded with the Head-men here present, whether Deputies or others, whereby it should be agreed that Satisfaction should be given by the Cherokees in the manner abovementioned, the Nation might refuse to ratify the said Treaty & to give the stipulated satisfaction. Fourthly, because a very considerable time must elapse after the conclusion of such Treaty, before it could be known whether the Cherokee Nation would ratify it & give the satisfaction required, during which time the Forces now collected for the projected Operations, must either be kept on foot in a state of inaction at a very great charge to the Province or disbanded & the Militia have leave to return to their own homes & the

measures

measures concerting in the provinces of North Carolina & Virginia for co-operating with this Colony be suspended, as also those for obtaining the Assistance of the Catawbas, Chickesaws & Creeks, Tuskaroras or other Friendly Indians, & the large Expence already incurr'd on these Accounts be rendered useless. – Fifthly, because if the Cherokee Nation shou'd refuse to ratify such a Treaty & to give the Satisfaction aforesaid & shou'd thereupon renew their Hostilities, it would then become necessary for this Province to take fresh measures for collecting & maintaining its Forces to act against them (the Vote of the Assembly having been only to provide pay for the Militia to the first day of January next) & also for obtaining the co-operation of the Provinces of North Carolina and Virginia, & procuring the Assistance of the Friendly Indians abovementioned; the execution of which measures might then become difficult if not impracticable from many Causes, some whereof cannot now be foreseen, Whereas the present Military preparations are in great forwardness. – Sixthly, because it appears from the latest Advices from the Cherokee Nation that since

since the departure of the Head-men and Deputies to come down here to treat concerning an Accommodation, a large Party of Indians has been sent out from the Upper Nation to make incursions upon the Back-settlements of this Province & new outrages have been committed in the Lower Nation. Lastly, it was resolved that I should without delay proceed with the Forces of this Province to the Cherokee Nation, & should there demand Satisfaction for the Murders and Violences aforementioned, which if I obtain an Accommodation may immediately ensue & the Trade be restored upon the usual footing but if satisfaction is refused, I should then endeavour to take it by force of Arms.

The Regulars & Provincials that are in this Town will March tomorrow for the general Rendezvous at the Congarees with the Provision & Baggage Waggons under their Escort & I hope to be in readiness to follow them in three days. The Council will administer all ordinary Matters of Government during my Absence. I am with the greatest respect, My Lords, Your Lordship's most Obedient & most faithfull humble Servt William Henry Lyttelton

The Rt Hon.ble The Lords of Trade &c

Read Jan. 30. 1760

(Enclosure.)

(Enclosure) L.66.

Minutes of the Conferences between Gov^r Lyttelton & some Head-men of the Cherokees on 18^th, 19^th and 22^d October 1759.

Rec^d with the Gov^rs Letter of Oct. 23. 1759

Read Jan. 30. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.J. Vol. 19. L. 66.

(No date.)

Extracts from Letters recd from the Speaker of the House of Assembly in So Carolina.

24th Oct. 1759. Yesterday our Govr left Charles Town accompanied by a great many Gentlemen and the Cherokee Indians, in Ordr to Proceed to that Nation we are in great hopes that he will have no Occasion to make use of the Force he has with him to obtain satisfaction.

10th Novr 1759. Since my last we have had very agreeable Accounts from the Cherokees. all in Peace & quietness there. our last advices say, that the Little Carpenter was come in from the French Fort, and had brought in with him two French Prisoners and four Scalps. Some think there was no necessity for the Expedition. The Council were divided in their Opinion. four were for the Govr going and four were for sending the Indians back to bring us satisfaction & to stop the Trade with them till ample satisfaction was made.

1 Dec. 1759. the last Accts from the Govr was the 24th Ults. the Army was at 96. the Little Carpenter and the Heads of the upper Towns were to meet him

him at Keowee where it is expected that matters will be settled Amicably. no Assistance from Virginia. a few men were Expected to meet him at Keowee from No Carolina. —

5 Dec. 1759. Accounts yesterday from the Cherokees all very quiet there. the Govr marched from Qb the 29th Ulto for Fort Prince George where the Indians are to meet him.

14 Dec: Since my last of the 5th Inst. we have had no Account from the Govr so that we take it for granted he is safe in the Cherokee nation

an Officer & nine Matrosses are arrived from New York.

Endorsed / Extracts of Letters from the Speaker of the Assembly in So Carolina to Mr Wright the Agent, concerning the state of affairs respecting the Hostility of the Cherokee Indians.

Recd from Mr Wright

Read Feb. 1. 1760.

B.P.R.O. S. Carolina B.T. Vol. 28 p. 262.

(14 Nov. 1759.)

Wm Henry Lyttleton Esqr Governor of South Carolina.

Sir,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve of your being appointed to the Government of Jamaica in the room of Mr Haldane, we think it expedient for His Majesty's Service, that you should as soon as conveniently may be, return to England, in order to receive His Majesty's Orders and Instructions, for the Execution of the Trust His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon you; and His Majesty having thought proper to approve of Mr Bull's being appointed Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, to Administer the Government untill the Arrival of Mr Pownall, who is approved of by His Majesty to succeed you, as Governor, We shall, as soon as His Majesty has signed the necessary Warrant, transmit it to you.

We sincerely congratulate you upon this fresh mark of His Majesty's favour, which your prudent conduct, in the administration of His Majesty's Affairs in the Province of South Carolina, has

to

so justly entitled you to.

We are

Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

Soame Jenyns

W. G. Hamilton

W. Sloper

James Oswald.

Whitehall

Nov^r 14. 1759.

B.P.R.O. S^o Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 38.

(27 November 1759.)

At the Court at S^t James's
the 27 day of November 1759.
Present.
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board, a Re-
-presentation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade
and Plantations, dated the 14^th of this Instant, pro-
-posing that Thomas Pownall Esq^r may be appointed
Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Ma-
-jesty's Province of South Carolina, in the room
of William Henry Lyttleton Esq^r. His Majesty
in Council approving thereof, is pleased to Order
as it is hereby Ordered, that the said Thomas
Pownall Esq^r be constituted and appointed Captain
General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's
said Province of South Carolina in the room of
the said William Henry Lyttleton Esq^r. And that
the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and
Plantations do prepare a Draught of a Commis-
-sion and Warrant for passing the same under
the Great Seal, and also Draughts of Instructions
for

for the said Thomas Pownall and lay the same before His Majesty at this Board for his Royal Approbation.

W. Sharpe

Read Nov. 24. 1759.

B.P.R.O. S.e Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 81.

(24 Nov. 1759.)

At the Court at St. James's
the 24th Novr. 1759.

Present

The King's most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Whereas the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have this day laid before His Majesty at this Board (pursuant to His Majesty's Order for that purpose) a Draught of a Commission prepared by them for Thomas Pownall Esqr. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina, together with a Warrant for His Majesty's Royal Signature for passing the said Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain - Which Draught of a Commission and Warrant being in the usual Form. His Majesty was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to Approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby Ordered, that the Right Honourable William Pitt Esqr. One of His Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State, do lay the said Draught of a Commission and Warrant (which are hereunto annexed) before His Majesty for

for His Royal Signature. —

A true Copy
W. Sharpe

Rec[d] May 21
Read July 8. } 1760.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 39.

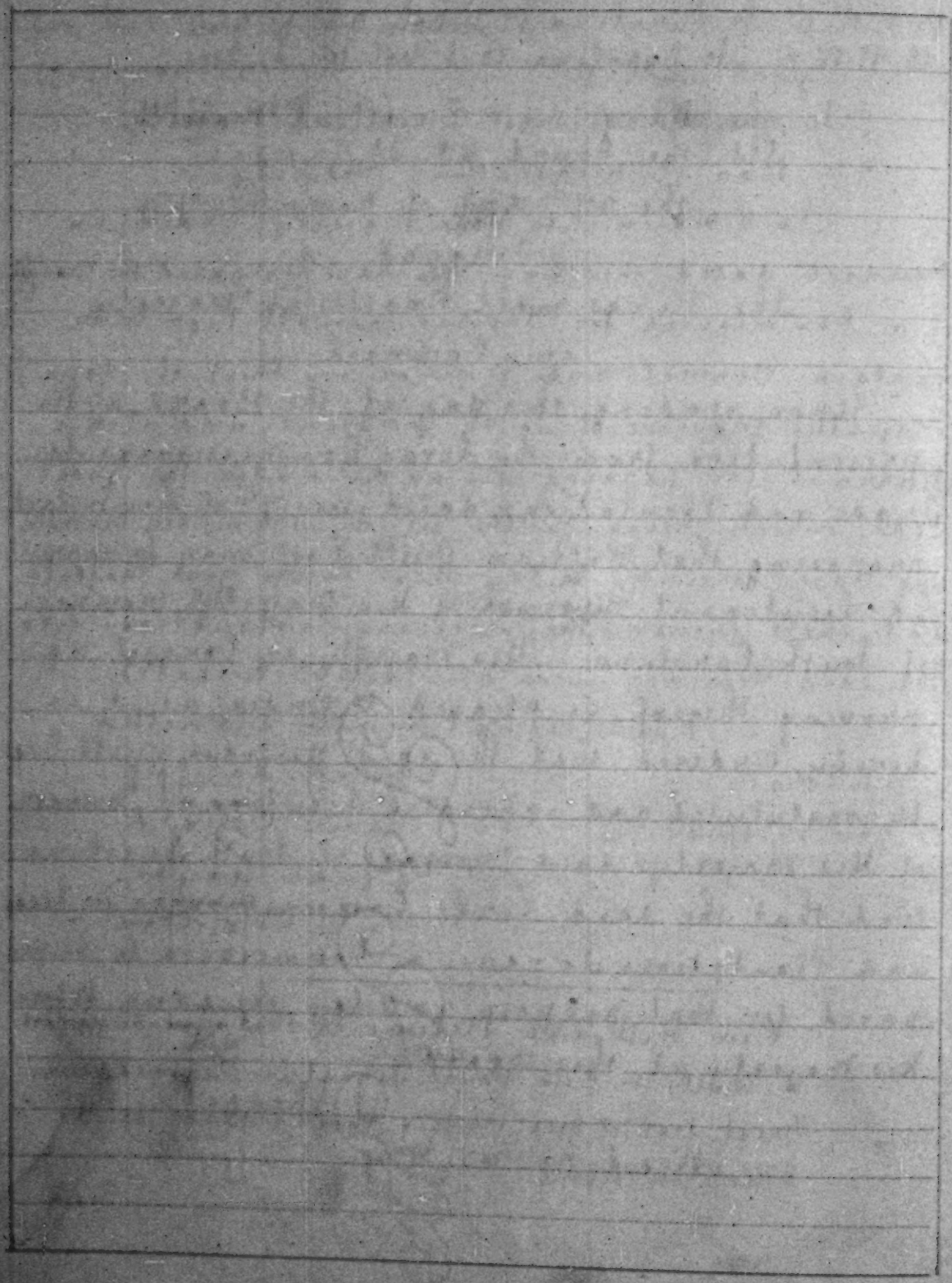
(27th Nov. 1759.)

At the Court at St James's
the 27th day of November 1759
Present
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board, a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 14th of this Instant, proposing that William Bull Esqr may be appointed Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina — His Majesty in Council approving thereof, is pleased to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the said William Bull Esq be constituted and appointed Lieutenant Governor of His Majestys said Province of South Carolina. And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do cause a Commission to be prepared for that purpose, and lay the same before His Majesty at this Board. —

W. Sharpe

Read Nov. 27. 1759.



B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 28 p. 264.

(27 Nov. 1759)

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty.

In Obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council, dated this Day, We have prepared the Draught of a Commission for Thomas Pownall Esqr to be Captain General and Governor in Chief, of your Majesty's Province of South Carolina; and also a Warrant for passing the same under the Great Seal, which being in the usual Form, We humbly beg leave herewith to lay them before your Majesty and shall prepare the necessary Instructions for the said Governor with all possible Dispatch.

Which is most humbly submitted

Whitehall
Nov. 27th 1759

Dunk Halifax.
James Oswald.
Soame Jenyns.
W. G. Hamilton.

Our Will and Pleasure is, that you do prepare a Bill for Our Royal Signature to pass Our Great Seal of Great Britain, in the words or to the Effect following.

George

George the second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Thomas Pownall Esqr. Greeting. Whereas We did by Our Letters Patents, Under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the day of 1756 in the Twenty ninth Year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint Our Trusty and Wellbeloved William Henry Lyttleton Esqr., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of South Carolina in America for and during Our Will and Pleasure; as by the said recited Letters Patents, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear, Now know you that We have revoked and determined, and by these Presents do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patents, and every Clause, Article and thing therein contained; And further know you, that We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Prudence, Courage and Loyalty, of you the said Thomas Pownall of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and by these Presents do constitute and appoint, you the said Thomas Pownall, to be Our Captain General

General and Governor in Chief, in and over Our Province of South Carolina in America; And We do hereby require and Command you to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong unto your said Command, and the Trust We have reposed in you, according to the several Powers, and Authorities, granted or appointed you by this present Commission, and the Instructions herewith given you, or by such further Powers, Instructions and Authorities, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, and according to such reasonable Laws, and Statutes, as are now in force, or hereafter shall be made or agreed upon by you with the Advice and Consent of Our Council, and the Assembly of Our said Province of South Carolina, under your Government, in such manner and Form as is hereafter expressed.

And Our Will and Pleasure is, that you the said Thomas Pownall after, &c &c, the remainder of this Commission is the same Mutatis Mutandis, as that granted to James Glen Esqr. vide South Carolina Entries B. 308.

In

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the 14th day of January in the thirty third year of Our Reign.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the day of 1759 in the thirty third year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

To Our Attorney
or Solicitor General.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol. 28. p. 269

(27 Nov. 1759)

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

May it please your Majesty.

In Obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council dated this Day. We have prepared a Warrant constituting and Appointing William Bull Esqr. to be Lieutenant Governor of your Majesty's Province of South Carolina; and We humbly beg leave herewith to lay the said Warrant before your Majesty for your Royal Signature

Which is most humbly submitted.

Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
Jeame Jenyns
Wm. Sloper.

Whitehall
Nov. 27. 1759.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19 L. 69.

Fort Prince George near Keowee
Dec^r 10^th 1759.

My Lords,

I left Charles Town on the 26^th day of October in order to proceed with the Force, that was then collecting, to the Cherokee Nation; and did myself the Honour to write to Your Lordships to acquaint you with my purpose and the motives of it. Yesterday I arrived here with about thirteen hundred men and in the evening was joined by two hundred more. The Measles have been very rife among us ever since I began my March, and some have suffered with other complaints thro' the Inclemency of the Season. Two Cherokees who belong to the neighbouring Town of Keowee came in lately from the Catawba Nation, where the small Pox has raged violently for some time past, & have brought the Distemper with them. Some of the Indians of Keowee have died of it & others now have it; I fear it will be communicated to the Army, notwithstanding all the precautions I can take to prevent it. After I left the Congaree I had repeated Intelligence that the Cherokees proposed to attack me at the passage of Twelve

Mile

Mile River; that they were resolved not to deliver up any of their People to me by way of satisfaction for the Murders they have committed, and that they had sent a Messenger to the Creeks to desire their assistance. They did not however think fit to carry their Menaces into Execution, & I passed the River without opposition. I brought with me hither above fourscore Cherokees consisting of those who came to Charles Town before my departure from thence, and others who met me, before I reached the Congress. I used them all well but kept them under a constant Guard, till I arrived here; twenty eight of the most considerable of them remain with me in this Fort, and the rest I have dismissed. I expect the Little Carpenter here in a day or two, and several other Warriors of the greatest note from all parts of the Nation; and when they arrive shall acquaint them with the Terms, upon which an Accomodation may take place, and shall give your Lordships the earliest Information of my further Proceedings. I constructed a good Stockade at a place called Ninety Six to secure a Magazine of Provisions. In the March thither I was joined by twenty eight

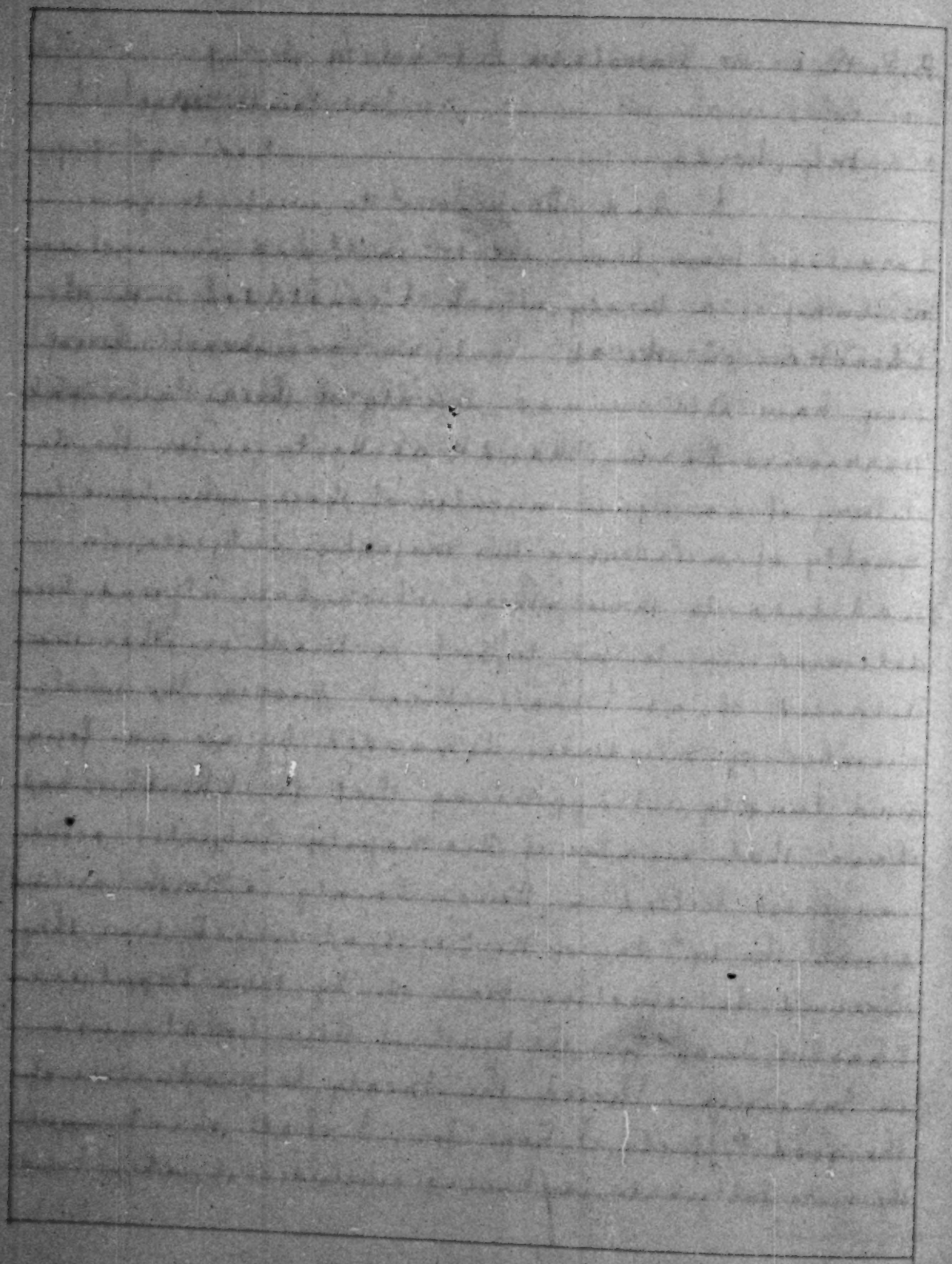
Chickesaws

Chickesaws from New Savannah and six Catawbas are also with us. I am with the greatest respect

My Lords
your Lordships
Most Obedient & most
faithfull humble Servant
William Henry Lyttelton.

Rt Honble.
The Lords of Trade &c.

Read March 11. 1760.



B.P.R.O. Ls. Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L. 67.

Fort Prince George

Decr. 29th 1759.

My Lords,

I had the Honour to write to your Lordships from hence the 10th inst. and now inclose a Copy of a Treaty which I concluded with the Cherokees on the 26th Inst; in consequence whereof they have left one and twenty of their Principal Warriours in my hands, as Hostages for the delivery of an equal number of those, who have been Guilty of murdering His Majesty's Subjects, in Addition to three others, which have allready been delivered up to me to be put to Death or otherwise disposed of, as I shall think proper. The whole number of Murderers demanded by me was four and twenty; it appearing that the Cherokees had slain that number of His Majesty's Subjects (including those killed in Rowan County in North Carolina) since the 19th day of Novr. 1758; at which time they received Satisfaction from one by their Deputies in Charles Town for the Death of their Countrymen in Virginia. Should the Treaty be productive of the good Effects I hope for; I shall think myself the more fortunate in having concluded it, when I did,

as

as yesterday the Small Pox broke out in the Army, in consequence of which, as few of the Troops have had the Distemper, and the Dread of it is very great amongst them, I am threatened with a very General Desertion. I shall begin my March to Charles Town in a day or two, and reserve the three Murderers, I have now in Custody and such others as shall hereafter be delivered up until His Majesty's Pleasure concerning them be known.

I am with the greatest respect

my Lords

your Lordships

Most Obedient & most

faithfull Servant

W. H. Lyttelton.

The Rt Honourable
Lords of Trade &c. &c.

Recd. Febr 18
Read. — 20 } 1760

(Enclosure) L. 68.

Copy of a Treaty of Peace & Friendship concluded by Govr Lyttelton with the Cherokee Indians on the 26th Dec. 1759.

in Mr Lyttelton's Lre of 29 Dec. 1759.

Recd Feb 18
Read. — 20 } 1760

L. 68.

B.P.R.O. A. & N. I. vol. 72.

Fort Prince George near
Keowee Dec^r 29^th 1759.

Sir,

The Cherokee Indians having without pro-
vocation made incursions into, and slain many
of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province & in the
Month of September last endeavoured to cut off
the Communication between this Fort & Fort Lou-
doun & driv in the Licens'd Traders of this Govern-
ment dwelling in their Towns, to take Refuge here,
I did in October following raise a part of the
Militia amounting to a thousand Men, & with
them in conjunction with one hundred & fifty
Regulars & Provincials marched hither, where I
arrived on the 9^th instant: I have since been
reinforced by foure hundred more of the Militia,
& on the 26^th instant I concluded a Treaty of which
I have the Honour to transmit you a Copy, in
Consequence whereof they have left one and twenty
of their principal Warriors in my hands as Hostages
for the Delivery of an equal number of those who
have been guilty of Murdering His Majesty's Sub-
jects, in addition to three others which have all-
ready

-ready been deliver'd up to me to be put to death or otherwise disposed of as I shall think proper. The whole number of Murderers demanded by me was four & twenty, it appearing that the Cherokees had slain that number of His Majesty's Subjects (including those kill'd in Rowan County in North Carolina) since the 19th day of November 1758, at which time they received satisfaction from me by their Deputies in Charles Town for the death of their Countrymen in Virginia. If this Treaty is productive of the good effects I hope for from it I shall think myself the more fortunate in having concluded it when I did, as yesterday the Small Pox broke out in the Army, in con-sequence of which, as few of the Troops have had the distemper, & the dread of it is very great amongst them, I am threaten'd with a very general desertion. I shall begin my March to Charles Town in a day or two and reserve the three Murderers I have now in Custody & such others as shall hereafter be delivered up, untill I shall be made acquainted with His Majesty's Pleasure concerning them; Should the Peace now concluded be faithfully observed by the

the Cherokees, it may tend to confirm it. If His Majesty shall graciously think fit to pardon such of the four & twenty Delinquents as are or shall be delivered up agreeable to the Treaty & permit me to send them back to their own Country as Examples of His Royal Clemency; but if not, they may be sold as Slaves in the Islands, or such other severer Course be pursued as His Majesty shall be pleased to order.

I am with the greatest respect

Sir,

Your most Obedient &
most faithfull humble
Servant
William Henry Lyttleton.

The Rt Honble
Mr Secretary Pitt &c &c

(Enclosure.)

Treaty of Peace & Friendship concluded by His Excellency William Henry Lyttleton Esqr Captain General & Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of South Carolina with Attakulla Kulla (or the Little Carpenter) Deputy of the whole Cherokee Nation & other Headmen & Warriours thereof at Fort Prince

Prince George the 26th Day of Dec. 1759.

Endorsed Treaty with the Cherokees in Govr Lyttleton's of Dec. 29. 1759.

N.B. It has not been thought necessary to copy this Treaty.

B. P. R. O. America & W. Indies. Vol. 77
Circular Letter

Whitehall Jan.y 7.th 1760.

Sir,

His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart, as to improve the great and important Advantages gained the last Campaign, in North America, and, not doubting that all His Faithfull and Brave Subjects there, will continue most chearfully to cooperate with, and second to the utmost, the large Expence and extraordinary succours, supplied by this Kingdom for their Preservation and future Security, And His Majesty considering that the several Provinces from Pensylvania inclusive, to the southward, are well able with proper Encouragements to furnish a Body of several thousand Men, to join the Kings Forces in those Parts, for some offensive operations against the Enemy, And His Majesty not judging it expedient to limit the Zeal and ardor of any of His Provinces, by making a Repartition of the Forces to be raised by each, respectively, for this most important service, I am commanded to signify to you

the

the King's pleasure, that you do forthwith use your utmost endeavors and Influence with the Council and Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible dispatch, within your Government as large a Body of Men as the Number and Situation of its Inhabitants may allow; And forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient; that you do direct them to hold themselves in readyness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such Place or Places as may be named for that Purpose, by the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, or by the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those Parts, in order to proceed from thence, in conjunction with a Body of His Majesty's British Forces, and under the Supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a Situation to begin, by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, such Offensive Operations as shall be judged by the Commander of His Majesty's Forces in those Parts, most expedient for annoying the

the Enemy; and the better to facilitate this important service, the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province as you shall judge from their weight and credit with the People and their zeal for the Publick Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest number of Men; In the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded you will have Nothing in View, but the Good of the King's service and a due Subordination of the whole, when joined to His Majesty's Commander, And all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have Rank according to their several respective Commissions, agreable to the Regulations contained in His Majesty's Warrant of the 30.th of December 1757.

The King is further pleased, to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition and Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same, by His Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion and Manner, as is done to the rest of the King's Forces.

Forces. And a sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided at His Majesty's Expence for the Operations of the Campaign. The whole therefore that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is, the Levying, Cloathing, and Pay of the Men, And, on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest exertion of your Force, His Majesty is farther most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament in their Session next year to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour, and strenuous efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is His Majesty's pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, and put into the best condition all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be any ways rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed, as far as they will go in this Exigency. I am, at the same time, to acquaint you, that a reasonable Supply of Arms will be

sent

sent from England to replace such as may have been lost, or have become unfit for future service. I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent by this Conveyance to Maryland Virginia, No Carolina and So Carolina.

The Northern Governments are also directed to raise Men in the same Manner, to be employed in such Offensive operations, as the Circumstances and situation of the Enemy's Possessions in those Parts may point out, which, it is hoped, will oblige them so to divide their attention and Forces, as will render the several attempts more easy and successfull.

It is unnecessary to add anything to animate your zeal in the Execution of His Majesty's Orders on this great Occasion, where the future safety and Welfare of America, and of your own Province in particular are so nearly concerned, And the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity and Attachment, that you will employ yourself, with the utmost Application, and Dispatch, in this promising and decisive Crisis.

I am &c.

W. Pitt.

B P R O. No Carolina B T. Vol 19 L 70

Charles Town, Jan.y 21.st 1760

My Lords.

I had the honour to write to your Lordships on the 10.th and 28.th of last Month from Fort Prince George and transmitted to you a Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Cherokees. I arrived here on the 8.th Instant and have summond the General Assembly to meet on the 11.th of February next to vote the Supplies for the Current Service of this year and to Defray the Charges of the late Expedition, on account of which I have not put the Crown to any Expence whatsoever, not having drawn the Kings Provisions for the Militia, but only for the Regulars and Provincials that were on foot before the Commencement of the Enterprize, and the Province will not be the poorer for the Sum it shall raise on this Occasion, as it is for a local Service and the money is due only to Persons who are Inhabitants of it. Since my departure with the Troops from Fort Prince George another of the Murderers has been brought in

and

and delivered up there.

The Regulars and Provincials (except Twenty whom I left at the Fort in addition to its former Garrison) are return'd hither and the Militia are gone to their respective homes.

Before I quitted the Cherokee Nation I gave Orders for the sending a very large Supply of Provisions to Fort Loudoun and Victual'd Fort Prince George for six Months.

The Small Pox is broke out in this Town having been brought from on Board an infected Vessel from Philadelphia.

I have had the honour to receive your Lordships Letter of the 24th July last for which I beg leave to return you my humble thanks; It gives me the highest Satisfaction that your Lordships are pleased to Approve of my Sentiments and Proceedings in the Matters refer'd to in that Dispatch and your Lordships recommendation of George Austin and Egerton Leigh Esqrs to be of His Majesty's Council is an additional favour to the many you have already confer'd on me, I am with the greatest respect, my Lords your Lordships Most obedient & most faithfull humble Servant

To the Right Honble the Lords Commrs of Trade &c.

William Henry Lyttelton

L. 70
Read March 11. 1760

B. P. R. O. 5.1 Journals Vols 68 + 69

Tuesday 22 January 1760

At a Meeting of His Majestys Comm^rs for Trade and Plantations

Present

Earl of Halifax M^r Stone M^r Jenyns
M^r Pelham M^r Sloper M^r Bacon

. . . . . .

Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor of South Carolina to the Board dated 16 October 1759 relative to Indian Affairs and enclosing Copy of a Letter from Maurice Anderson to Lieuten^t Coytmore dated Fort Loudoun 12 Sept^r 1759 Copy of Capt Demeres Letter to Gov^r Lyttleton dated Fort Loudoun 13 Sept 1759 Copy of Lieut. Coytmores letter to Governor Lyttleton dated Fort Prince George 26 Sept 1759. Copy of Capt^n Stuarts letter to Governor Lyttleton dated 26 Sept. 1759. Copy of Governor Lyttletons Address to the Assembly without date. Copy of Governor Lyttletons Speech to the Assembly without date. Copy of the Assemblys Message to Gov^r Lyttleton 6 Oct 1759 Copy of Governor Lyttletons Message to the Assembly without date. Copy of Governor Lyttletons Speech to the Assembly. Ordered that the said Letter and papers be taken into further consideration tomorrow morning

. . . . . .

Wednesday 23 Jan^y 1760

So Carolina Their Lordships took into further consideration the letter

(and)

and papers received from the Governor of South Carolina relating to the Hostilities committed by the Cherokee Indians mentioned in the Minutes of yesterday

. . . . . .

Wednesday 30th Jan.y 1760

So Carolina Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor of South Carolina dated 23 October 1759 acquainting the Board with the further Measures he has taken against the Cherokees and transmitting Minutes of the Conferences between Governor Lyttleton and some Headmen of the Cherokees on 18 19 & 22 October 1759 Ordered that the Secretary do give notice to the Agent for the Province of South Carolina to attend the Board on Friday Morning at Eleven o'clock

. . . . . .

Friday 1st February 1760

So Carolina Mr Wright Agent for the Province of South Carolina attending pursuant to Order was called in and being asked if he had received from his Constituents any Account of the State of that Province in respect to the Hostilities of the Cherokees of a later date than the 23rd of October last which is the date of the Governor's last Letter to the Board he laid before the Board the following Paper containing several Extracts of Letters to him from the Speaker to the House of Assembly upon that subject & then he withdrew: viz Extracts of Letters from the Speaker of the House of Assembly of South Carolina to Mr Wright the Agent concerning the State of Affairs respecting the Hostilities of the Cherokees Ordered

(that)

that the said Paper of Extracts and also the Letters and Papers received from Governor Lyttleton respecting the Hostilities of the Cherokees be copied to be transmitted to Mr Secretary Pitt and that the Draft of a Letter to him thereupon be prepared.

. . . . . .

Tuesday 5th February 1760

So Carolina The draft of a Letter to Mr Secretary Pitt with Copies of the Letters and other papers received from the Governor of South Carolina concerning the Hostilities of the Cherokee Indians having been prepared pursuant to order was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed

. . . . . .

Tuesday 12th February 1760

So Carolina } The Secretary laid before the Board the following public
New Jersey } papers Viz: Votes of the General Assembly of New Jersey from the 8th to the 17th March 1759 Five Acts passed in the Province of New Jersey in March 1759 Journal of the Commons House of Assembly of So Carolina from the 23rd of October 1758 to the 7th April 1759. Fourteen Acts passed in the Province of South Carolina in Dec 1758 and April 1759 Ordered that the said Acts be sent to Sir Matthew Lamb for his opinion thereupon in point of Law

. . . . . .

Wednesday 20th February 1760

So Carolina Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttleton Esq to the Board dated at Fort Prince George 29 Dec 1759 acquainting their

(Lordships)

Lordships that he has put an end to the Cherokee War and enclosing Copy of a Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded by Gov.r Lyttleton with the Cherokee Indians on the 26 December 1759 Ordered that the said Letter and Paper be copied to be transmitted to M.r Secretary Pitt and that a Letter to him upon the subject matter thereof be prepared

. . . . . .

Thursday 21 February 1760

S.o Carolina The draft of a Letter to M.r Secretary Pitt enclosing the Copy of a Letter from Governor Lyttleton, and also a Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Cherokees having been prepared pursuant to order, was agreed to, transcribed and signed

. . . . . .

Tuesday March 11.th 1760

S.o Carolina Read the following Letters received from William Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor of South Carolina. viz Letter from Governor Lyttleton to the Board dated Fort Prince George 10 Dec 1759 containing an Account of his Expedition against the Cherokees Letter from Gov.r Lyttleton dated 21 Jan.y 1760 informing the Board of his return to Charles Town - of his having summoned the Assembly to meet on the 4.th of February - and of the Receipt of their Lordships Letter to him of the 24.th of July last

. . . . . .

Friday 28.th March 1760

S.o Carolina M.r Wright Agent for the province of South Carolina (attended)

attended and laid before the Board some private Letters to him from his correspondents in South Carolina dated in February last containing Intelligence that the Cherokee Indians had broke the Treaty concluded with Mr Lyttleton in November last and had fallen upon the back Settlements and cut off many of the Inhabitants and then he withdrew

. . . . . .

Tuesday April 22nd 1760

S.o Carolina Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttleton Esq to the Board dated Charles Town 8th March 1760 respecting a disturbance arisen from the Treachery of the Indians at Fort Prince George and enclosing Extract of a Letter from Ensign Alexander Mein from Fort Prince George dated 24th February 1760 to his Excellency Gov.r Lyttleton Ordered that Copies be made of the said Letter and Paper and also a Copy of the Letter from the Governor of Georgia to be transmitted to Mr Secretary Pitt and that the draft of a Letter to him therewith be prepared

. . . . . .

Wednesday 23 April 1760

S.o Carolina } The draft of a Letter to Mr Secretary Pitt enclosing Copies
Georgia } of Letters received from the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia respecting the Hostilities of the Cherokee Indians having been prepared pursuant to order was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed

. . . . . .

(Friday)

Friday 25 April 1760

S^o Carolina / Georgia } The draft of a Letter to M^r Secretary Pitt with Copies of Letters received from the Governors of South Carolina Georgia respecting the Hostilities of the Cherokee Indians having been transcribed according to Order was signed

. . . . . .

Thursday 1^st May 1760

S^o Carolina Read a Letter from Governor Lyttleton to the Board dated 22 February 1760 containing an Account of the State of affairs respecting the Cherokee Indians expressing his sense of the Kings goodness in appointing him Governor of Jamaica. and inclosing Copy of the Speech made by Governor Lyttleton to the Council and Assembly on 9 February 1760 - of three addresses to him and of a Message from him to the Assembly of 14 February 1760

. . . . . .

Tuesday 13 May 1760

Georgia / S^o Carolina / Jamaica } Their Lordships took into consideration the Governor of Georgia's Letter of the 25^th November 1759 mentioned in the Minutes of 11 March last and a Representation to His Majesty. proposing that he may have leave to return to England that James Wright Esq Attorney General of South Carolina may be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Georgia and David Graham Esq appointed Attorney General of South Carolina in the room of M^r Wright was signed as was also a Representation to His

(Majesty)

Majesty proposing that Gilbert Ford Esq may be appointed Attorney Genl of Jamaica in the room of Thomas Beach Esq.

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Friday 13 June 1760

So Carolina The Secretary laid before the Board the following Public papers recieved from Mr Lyttleton late Governor of South Carolina viz Minutes of Council from 6 June 1758 to 6 June 1759 Minutes of the Assembly from 2 July to 13 October 1759 Five Acts and an Ordinance passed 19 May 1758. Ordered that the abovementioned Acts be sent to Sir Matthew Lamb for his opinion thereupon in point of Law as soon as conveniently may be

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Tuesday 8th July 1760

So Carolina Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 1st April 1758 approving a Warrant appointing John Guerard Esq a Councillor in South Carolina in the room of James Kinloch Esqre deceased. Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 16 June 1758 upon the petition of Mr Mc Culloch Inspector of the Quit Rents in North and South Carolina praying the payment of the sum of £1035 Sterling out of the 4½ p Cent Duty so much remaining due to him for Salary. Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 7 April 1759 upon the Representation and Memorial of James Wright Esq. Agent for South Carolina setting forth the defenceless condition of the said province and praying that a Company of Gunners may be sent over for the

(management)

management of their Cannon 1.c Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 7 April 1759 upon the Representation of M.r Wright Agent for South Carolina. setting forth the defenceless state of that province and praying that a supply of Cannon and Stores may be sent over to the said province. Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 7 April 1759 directing that a supply of Ordnance and Stores contained in the two Annexed Lists. be sent to South Carolina and that the Commander in Chief do appoint a proper person to be Storekeeper. Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council 27 Nov.r 1759 approving a Commission for Thomas Pownall Esq to be Governor of South Carolina

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Wednesday 27 August 1760

So Carolina Read a Letter from William Bull Esq. Lieut Governor of South Carolina to the Board dated 30.th June 1760 giving a further Account of the Indian War Ordered that the Solicitor and Clerk of Reports &c. in the absence of the Secretary. transmit an Extract of so much of the said Letter as relates to Intelligence received by Lieut Governor Bull of the State of the French and Spanish Garrisons at Mobille and Pensacola to M.r Wood Sec.y to M.r Pitt. for M.r Pitts information

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Wednesday 24 Sept 1760

So Carolina Read a Letter from Wm Bull Esq Lieuten.t Governor

(of)

of South Carolina to the Board dated 20 July 1760 giving the Board an Account of the operations of Colonel Montgomery against the Cherokees and of the Colonel's Intention of withdrawing the Troops from the said Colony Ordered that the Solicitor and Clerk of the Reports &c. in the absence of the Secretary send a Copy of the said letter to Mr Wood Secretary to Mr Pitt for Mr Pitts information

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Tuesday 11 Novr 1760

S. Carolina } Virginia } Read the following Letters and papers received from the Lieut Governors of S. Carolina and Virginia viz Letter from Mr Bull Lieut Governor of S. Carolina to the Board dated 9 Sept 1760 respecting the Capitulation and Surrender of Fort Loudoun to the Indians and the Murder of Capt Demeré and 23 others of the said Garrison. Copy of a Letter from Major Lewis to the Hon.ble Colonel Byrd. Letter from Mr Fauquier Lieut Governor of Virginia dated 17th Sept. 1760 informing the Board of the Surrender of Fort Loudoun and of the Murder and Captivity of all the Troops of that Garrison. Copy of the Capitulation of Fort Loudoun. Ordered that Copies be made of the said Letters & Papers to be transmitted to Mr Secretary Pitt and a Letter to him accompanying the same having been prepared was agreed & signed

Read a letter from Thomas Pownall Esq Governor of S. Carolina dated this day acquainting the Board that as the critical situation of Affairs in South Carolina appears to require the

(immediate)

immediate attention of the Kings servants employed in that Department he is ready at a minutes warning to depart and undertake any service His Majesty may be pleased to honor him with

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Wednesday 12th Novr 1760

S. Carolina Read the following letters and papers received from the Lieutent Governor of South Carolina viz:- Letter from Mr Bull dated 6 May 1760 on the Cherokee War. Letter from Mr Bull dated 8 May 1760 on the same subject Letter from Mr Bull dated 14 May 1760 respecting the Creeks. Letter from Mr Bull dated 27 May 1760 containing an Account of the death of Mr Cleland Surveyor of the Customs Letter from Mr Bull dated 29 May 1760 informing the Board of the divisions amongst the Creeks Letter from Mr Bull dated 17 June 1760 informing the Board of the Advantages gained over the Creeks South Carolina Gazette from 7 June to 10 June 1760. Letter from Mr Bull dated 2 July 1760 informing the Board of two Vacancies in the Council and recommending four persons to supply Vacancies Letter from Mr Bull dated 31 August 1760 acquainting the Board with the surrender of Fort Loudoun to the Indians. Six Acts passed in May 1758 Ordered that such of the said Acts as have not expired by their own limitation be referred to Sir Matthew Lamb for his opinion thereupon in point of Law

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(Wednesday)

Wednesday 17 Decr 1760

So Carolina Read the following Letters received from the Lieut Governor of South Carolina viz:- Letter from William Bull Esq Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina dated 15 August 1760 to the Board concerning the Measures he has taken since Col Montgomerys retreat for protecting the Country against frequent Incursions

Letter from William Bull Esq Lieut Govr of South Carolina dated 21 & 24 October 1760 containing an Account of all his proceedings relative to the Cherokees as well with regard to peace as War

Ordered that a Copy be made of Mr Bulls letter of the 21st October to be transmitted to Mr Secretary Pitt and that the Draft of a Letter to him therewith be prepared

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Wednesday Decr 19th 1760

New York
Barbados
So Carolina

The Draft of a Representation to His Majesty proposing the confirmation of an Act passed in the province of New York in 1759 "for Impowering Justices of the Peace to try small causes" having been prepared pursuant to Order was agreed to transcribed and signed as were also the Draft of a Representation to His Majesty proposing the Repeal of an Act passed in Barbados in 1759 "for the appointing of Watches and other purposes" and the Draft of a Letter to Mr Pitt with the Copy of a Letter from the Lieut Governor of South Carolina of the 21st of Octobr last

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B P R O So Carolina B T Vol 28 page 270

February 6th 1760.

Rt Honble Wm Pitt, one of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Having lately received three letters, from Wm Henry Lyttelton Esq. Commander in Chief of His Majestys Province of South Carolina, dated the 1st of September, the 16, and 23, of October last, containing a circumstantial account of the several Advices he had received, respecting the Hostilities committed by the Cherokee Indians, and of the Resolutions which, by the Advice of His Majesty's Council, he had taken thereupon to put himself at the head of One thousand five hundred Militia, and to march into the Cherokee Country, in order to repel the Incursions of those Indians, and to procure satisfaction to the Province, for the Outrages they have committed, We think it our Duty to lay before you, the inclosed Copies of the said letters, and of the several Papers therewith transmitted, to the end, that such Directions

Directions may be given thereupon, as the case shall appear to require.

We beg leave also, to inclose a Copy of a Paper, which has been presented to us, by the Agent for the said Province, containing Extracts of several Letters of much later Dates, which he has received from the Speaker of the Assembly of South Carolina, from the particulars of which, if they are to be depended upon, there seems good reason to hope that, by the vigorous means, which the Governor has taken, the Calamities with which the Province was threatned, may be averted.

We are, Sir,

&c. &c.

Wm Sloper — Dunk Halifax
Ed. Bacon — Soame Jenyns

Whitehall
Feb.y 6.th 1760.

B P R O So Carolina B T Vol 28. page 272.

February 21 1760.

Rt Honble William Pitt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

Sir,

Having received a letter from Mr Henry Lyttelton Esq.r, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina, dated the 29th of Decr last, in which he acquaints us, with his having happily put an end to the War with the Cherokee Indians, and incloses a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, which he has concluded with that Nation; We think it our Duty to transmit to your a Copy of the said Letter and Treaty, as well for your Information, as to the end that Mr Lyttelton may receive his Majesty's Directions, with respect to the three Criminal Indians, which have already been delivered up to him, and the Twenty one others, for the delivery of whom Hostages have been given, in satisfaction for the murders committed by them on a like number of His Majesty's subjects.

We

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servants
Dunk Halifax
W. G. Hamilton
W. Sloper
Ed. Bacon

Whitehall
Febry 21. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol 19 L 93.

Charles Town Feb.y 22d 1760

My Lords,

I had the honour to acquaint your Lordships by my Dispatches of the 25th of Dec.r and the 21st of last Month, with the Terms of the Accommodation I had effected with the Cherokees and my return to Charles Town, On the 31.st I received Advices from Lieutenant Coytmore at Fort Prince George and other Intelligences from the Cherokee Nation, that those Indians had on the 19.th attempted to surprize that Fort, but without effect, and the same day massacred a considerable number of the Traders in that Neighbourhood, and in other parts of the Nation, without any provocation and in breach of the Treaty so recently concluded with them, They have since made Incursions into the Frontier Settlements of this Province and Georgia and slain many of the Inhabitants to the amount of forty or fifty Persons, Men, Women and Children, in Consequence whereof those Settlements have been deserted, and the People have

have either betaken themselves to Stockaded Forts, of their own construction, or retreated into the interior parts of the Province.
On the 2d Instant I dispatched Letters both by Land and Sea to Major General Amherst requesting him to send a body of Troops hither from New York, and have applied to the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia to reinforce Fort Loudoun to which Post there is a good road from that Province Whereas from this the way is exceeding Mountainous and difficult, I hope Mr Hauguier will be able to effect this, and the rather as I learn by a Letter from Major General Stanwix of the 5th of December that he had sent the Virginia Regiment (two hundred Men excepted) from Pittsburgh with Orders to act under the direction of Mr Hauguier against the Cherokees as occasion might require, and it appears by a Dispatch I have from Captain Demeré at Fort Loudoun dated the 26th of January that he had then provisions in the Fort for four Months and the upper Cherokees were very quiet except the Town of Settico; The Little Carpenter in particular profess'd much

Friendship

Friendship and had sent out a Party to War against the French blaming very much the conduct of the Lower Towns, who appear to have broke the Peace and taken up the hatchet without his privity. Fort Prince George is very plentifully stored with Provisions and all other Necessaries except firewood of which there is a scarcity and Lieutenant Leytmore informs me by the last letter I had from him dated the 7th Instant, that the Indians lay so continually near the Fort and watched him so narrowly that he could not venture to send out Parties from his Garrison to cut any

On the 8th I gave orders for reinforcing Fort Moor and Augusta, which will have an Officer in each with Twenty private Men of the Regulars besides Militia. The Assembly which had been summond to meet on the 4th instant did not come together till the 6th and on the 7th I made a Speech of which I inclose a Copy immediately afterwards they presented to me the Message which I also transmit, and your Lordships may probably be surprized when you learn that the Speech of the 13th day of

October

October last, so bitterly complain'd of in this Message, and which is made the foundation for such an Outcry concerning the Birthright of British Subjects and the Violation of undoubted priviledges, is no other than that of which I had the honour to send your Lordships a Copy in my Letter of the 16th of October. On the 9th Instant they presented to me an Address (in return for my Speech of the 7th) in which they omitted the common form of giving thanks for the Speech I received the Address but made no Answer to it, and I have reason to believe that my silence was a better reproof to them than any other I could have used They went away ashamed and when shortly after I sent a Message recommending to them to enable me to afford relief to Fort Prince George, a Vote was pass'd on the 12th (tho' violently opposed by those who had been principals in carrying through the Message of the 7th instant and the subsequent Address) for impowering me to pay a Regiment of one thousand men to relieve that post and chastize the Cherokees, of which they acquainted me on the 13th instant, the day following I sent them another Message expressing the satisfaction

satisfaction I received from that Vote, but taking notice of their Message of the 7th in the manner your Lordships will perceive in the Copy of my Message which I inclose to you I have also sent Copies of their address and their Message of the 13th Instant concerning the Regiment. Before the Vote for that Service was pass'd there had been another for enabling me to give pay to seven Troops of Rangers amounting to five Hundred and Twenty five pounds Currency to any white man that should bring in the Scalp of a Cherokee and they have lately voted an increase of pay to the Rangers and impower'd me to issue five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds by way of advance in part of that pay, and extended the reward for Scalps to any Indian or Negro that shall take them, Notwithstanding all this encouragement, I fear my Lords Our Affairs will go on more slowly than I could wish, but as I have fired an Alarm throughout the Province and put the Militia in Motion in every part that has been or is likely to be infested by the inroads of the Indians, I doubt not our Affairs will soon wear

wear a much better face, and when the Troops from Major General Amherst arrive, as all my indeavours to establish Tranquility with these Savages by milder methods, have proved fruitless they may be taught to repent their folly and perfidiousness by the exercise of such Severities upon them as may effectually reduce them. It may be proper I shou'd observe further upon this subject, that before I concluded the late Treaty of Peace with them, I had two Solemn Deputations in the name of the Lower and Middle Towns assuring me that whatever the Little Carpenter (with whom afterwards concluded it) should settle with me they wou'd stand to and abide by, and after the conclusion of it, the day before my departure from Fort Prince George I had a particular Deputation from the Town of Easterloe to tender their submission, and profess their resolution to keep the Peace that had been made, And yet it appears that it was from that very Town that the Party march'd which attempted to surprize the Fort and Massacred the Traders on the 19th of last Month.

On

On the 13th Instant I had the honour to receive your Lordships letter of the 14th of November acquainting me with His Majestys gracious favour to me in approving of me to be appointed Governor of Jamaica, and that it was expedient I should return to England. I am deeply sensible of His Majestys great goodness to me in judging me worthy of so important a Trust, which I shall use my utmost endeavors (as far as my weak Abilities will give me leave) to discharge in such a manner as may be most advantageous to His Service. I return your Lordships my humble thanks for your very kind congratulations to me upon this Event. The Kings Warrant mentioned in your Lordships Letter is not yet arrived nor can I at present judge how soon I may depart from hence, but your Lordships shall have further Advices from me during my Continuance here. I am with the greatest respect my Lords your Lordships

Most obedient & most faithfull humble Servant

William Henry Lyttelton

To

The Right Honoble the Lords

Commrs for Trade &c.

L. 73.

Read May 1 1760

B.P.R.O. No Carolina B. T. Vol 19. L. 74

Inclosure in Governor Lyttelton's Letter of
22d February 1760.

Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor
to the General Assembly, the 7th Day of Febry 1760.

L. 74.
Read May 1. 1760.

B. P. R. O. No. Carolina B. T. Vol 19 L 91.

Charles Town, March 8th 1760.

My Lords,

Since I wrote to your Lordships on the 22d of last Month, I have had no Accounts of any new Incursions of the Indians, but by Letters from Fort Prince George dated the 22d I learn that Lieutenant Coytmore the Commandant there had been decoy'd out of the Fort under pretence of a friendly conference and very dangerously wounded and that Orders having afterwards been given to bind the Hostages (who were confined in the Fort) to prevent their doing mischief in case the place should be assaulted (which was apprehended) they had slain one of the soldiers who advanced to execute the Orders and wounded another, whereupon they were fired upon, without Orders, by the rest of the Party and all put to Death immediately. I send your Lordships inclosed the relation I have received of this Affair from Ensign Alexander Milne of One of His Majestys Independent Companies, on whom the Command will devolve in case of Lieutenant Coytmore's

Coytmore's death. As it appears that the Garrison is very much harrass'd by hard duty, being kept in continual alarm both day and night and in danger of being greatly distressed for want of firewood, I have with the Advice of the Council sent orders to Colonel Richardson who commands a Regiment of Militia on the Frontiers, to assemble five hundred Men with all expedition and attempt its Relief. By the late Letters I have received from Fort Loudoun which were dated the 8th of February, I have the satisfaction to learn that everything there remain'd in a state of Tranquility at that time.

His Majesty's Warrant constituting Mr Bull Lieutenant Governor is arrived, and I propose soon to embark on board the Trent Man of War for England. I am with the greatest respect

My Lords your Lordships
Most obedient & most faithfull
humble Servant
William Henry Lyttelton.

L. 71.
Read April 22d 1760.

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol. 19. L 72

Inclosure in Gov.r Lyttelton's Letter of 8 March 1760

Extract of a Letter from Ensign Alexander Miln from Fort Prince George dated 20th Feb.y 1760 To His Excellency Governor Lyttelton

This morning (the 16th Instant) about 8 o'clock two Women came from Keowee Town, to the River side, on which Mr Zacharty went to the River, on this side to see if he cou'd get any Intelligence from them, but while he was speaking to them, the great Warrior from over the Hills came likewise to the River where the Women were, with a Bridle in his hand, Zacharty ask'd him where he was going, he made answer that he was going to catch a Horse to go down to see if the Governor cou'd let him have his people out, and desired that Lieut.t Coytmore and the Warriors would come and speak to him, on which they went down, he then told Lieut.t Coytmore that he was going to Cardina, and wanted a white man to go with him, he make him answer that he would look out for one, but that he wou'd not have a Horse Immediately

the

the Warrior gave a Signal with the Bridle, turned himself about and went off, as soon as he gave the Signal, off went about 25 or 30 Guns from Indians that had concealed themselves under the Bank of the River (before daylight as we suppos'd) shot Lieutenant Coytmore through the left Breast, Ensign Bell, slightly in the Calf of his leg, Foster the Linguister in the Buttock, they immediately made for the Fort as fast as they cou'd, but it had been difficult for Lieut Coytmore to have got in, had he not had assistance from Ambrose Davis, who took him by the arm and help'd him along the wound we fear is mortal, the Indians as soon as they fired their pieces ran off as fast as they cou'd, and as they went off, the said Davis being out on the Parade with a good Rifle, and seeing four or five running off together, he ran towards the River, fired at them, and dropt one near the Fort, the others coming behind seeing him fall, help'd him off. As soon as our people had got into the Fort they began to fire on us from the Hill over and this side the River, shooting several Balls in with Rifles and continued so till the evening, but have done no more mischief as

yet

yet We fired some of our Cannon into the Town, but cannot yet say what damage we have done, but we made them to run about, and as for those that fired from the Hills, we fired several small pieces at them, but to no Signification, for they wou'd only shew their heads when they fired and immediately pop down again One Fellow coming on horseback from Sugar Town to Reason, and not knowing what happen'd with us that morning, as we supposed, rode along the Path with his usual freedom, Ambrose Davis seeing him, stood ready with his Rifle and as soon as he came opposite the Fort shot him off his Horse, he lay some time still, then struggled to get up but cou'd not. Our men was very much encouraged on their behaviour to us this Day Lieutenant Coytmore we did not imagine wou'd survive the day out. The Men swore bitterly that they wou'd kill every Indian in the Fort and several of them got their Bayonets fixed and swore they would do it immediately, I went to them and order'd them not to attempt any such thing, for if they did I shou'd be obliged to use such Measures, which wou'd be very disagreable to

me

me at this time, but they still insisted that they would do it, let me do, or use them as I pleased, for they said they were sure they would do us more hurt than those out, if we should be engaged, I then pacified them a little, by telling, and ordering them to be put in Irons, and tyed with Ropes Serjt Parsell accordingly got what Irons was in the Fort, and ropes to secure them, and they went to do it, but could not get one of them to come out of the house for they imagined that we intended to put them to death by what happen'd in the morning, they therefor stood on their Defense with Tomahawks and knives, that they had conceal'd under ground in the House, the Men seeing that went in to draw them out, but they were soon obliged to draw back, for they began to use their Weapons and gave one of our Men a mortal wound over his head with a Tomahawk and in the Belly with a knife, and another slightly over the Forehead with that the Men immediately fired on them and fell to work; but before I could get one to hear or answer me, they laid them all lifeless, and happy for us all, that they were

Destroy'd

destroy'd; for searching the House where they were kept, found a bottle of Poison that they had hid under Ground, which we imagined was to poison the Well. About Eight of the Clock in the evening, the Enemy without fired two Guns, which we imagin'd to be a Signal to the Hostages, they crying out at the same time, to fight strong and we will relieve you. We then expected a General Attack, but they never attempted to come nearer than the Hills on each side the Fort, from whence they kept a continual firing all night, but did no more harme. The Men lay upon their Arms in the Angles till Day Light.

L. 72.

Read April 22d 1760

B.P.R.O. So Carolina. B.T. Vol. 28. page 274

April 25, 1760.

Rt Honble Wm Pitt, one of His Majestys
Principal Secretaries of State

Sir,

Having received a letter from Henry Ellis
Esqr His Majestys Governor of the Province of
Georgia, dated the 8th of February last, acquaint-
ing us, that the Cherokee Indians, have broke the
Treaty concluded with them by Governor Lyttelton
in December, and renewed their Hostilities. We
think it our Duty to transmit to you the in-
closed Copy of that Letter, together with an
Extract of a Letter which we have just received
from Governor Lyttelton, of a late date as
the 8th of March last, in which he gives an
Account of the Hostile and treacherous proceed-
ings of those Indians at Fort Prince George,
and incloses Lieut Milns relation of what pass'd
there on the 16th February.

We are, Sir,

Your most Obedient, and

most

most humble Servants
Dunk Halifax
Soame Jenyns
Edward Bacon

Whitehall
April 25. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol 30 M. 4

Charles Town South Carolina 6th May 1760

My Lords,

Since His Majesty has been graciously pleased to commit the Administration of this Government into my hands, until the arrival of Governor Pownall, of which unmerited Honor I beg leave to express my most grateful and dutiful Acknowledgments, and to assure your Lordships that altho' I am extreamly sensible how unequal I am to the importance of the trust, especially at this most critical juncture, I shall endeavor to compensate my want of abilities, by my diligence and Zeal for His Majesty's Service in the Execution of it.

I have the Honor to acquaint your Lordships that Governor Lyttelton having departed from this Province on the fifth day of April, the following being Easter week, the General Assembly did not meet till the fifteenth on which day, I proposed to them, the bringing in a Bill to regulate the prices, and for impressing Carriages &c for the better expediting the March of His Majesty's Troops on the Expedition

Expedition against the Cherokees, which received my Assent on the Nineteenth, and the powers given thereby immediately put in Motion, in consequence whereof the Army moved from its Incampment thirty two Miles from Town in its way to the Congarees where it arrived on the second day of May, being one hundred and forty Miles from Town. Here Colonel Montgomery will necessarily halt a few days until the Waggons can be drawn down to that General Rendezvous, in such a number as will carry a sufficient Quantity of Provisions for the Army, for three Months, in which time I am in hopes the service of this Expedition will be terminated, I expect that Colonel Montgomery will reach Fort Prince George by the last day of this Month.

In Order to give the Cherokees a diversion, and Co-operate with more effect to the grand Attack to be made by Colonel Montgomery, I have granted a Commission to an Alert Man in the far Chickesaws who is to head those Indians against the Cherokees on their Western Frontier, I have also given Commissions

to

to the like Men, in the Upper and in the lower Creeks to act against them on their Southern, and Commission to a Man to lead the Chickesaws near Fort Moore, and a Commission to another to lead the Catawbas, which two last are to attend the Army as Scouts, and to obtain intelligence, and observe the Motions of the Enemy. The Troops maintained at very high pay by this Province are all put under the command of Colonel Montgomery, tho' he does not propose to carry above five hundred chosen men from our Horse, and perhaps One hundred picked Men from our new Provincial Regiment, the Rest will be usefully employed to cover our back Settlers, who are apprehensive the Enemy may slip by our Army, and enter the Province, tho' I do not believe they will make such Motions, as they will rather keep all their Force together to defend their Towns, yet I think it proper to quiet the fears of the People.

The Assembly have voted one thousand Pounds sterling to be distributed amongst the Chickesaws and Creeks to induce them to join us in this War, and Two hundred and fifty pounds

pounds sterling among the Catawbas, and to maintain their Women; By all these Measures I hope the Cherokees will be sufficiently chastiged for their past Outrages, tho' I do not conceive it for His Majestys Interest that they should be extirpated, or driven from their present Country into the Arms of the French for various and obvious reasons.

Fort Loudoun in the Upper Cherokees was attacked on the twentieth day of March by those Indians for four days and nights with incessant firing, which ceased I presume from their making no impression on the Garrison, tho' The Standing Turkey lately elected their Emperor assumes the merit of it

The Little Carpenter disliking their proceedings, and despairing of preventing them, retired into the Woods with his Family. The Garrison at Fort Loudoun have been at allowance of one pint of Corn a day, to a Man these two Months, and may hold out two Months longer.

I have represented to Governor Fauquier the necessity of attempting to relieve the Garrison from Virginia which I conceive can easily

easily be effected as the Cherokees are all down on their side to watch our Motions, and there are no difficult or mountainous passes between Williamsburgh and that Fort. I have lately repeated my instances to him by the Scarborough Man of War, but lest anything should prevent relief being sent from thence, as I know the March of an Army in so hilly a Country as the Cherokees, must be retarded greatly, I have formed a scheme to throw supplies into it, which may enable them to hold out some time longer; It may appear ludicrous to Europeans but your Lordships will judge upon more solid and rational Principles. The Indians have been a considerable time without Goods, and their Women, like others, excessively fond of ribbons and paint, with these the Garrison can barter for Corn, Hogs and Fowls, as they have often done, and now cease to do, as all their Superfluities are exhausted in that kind of Traffick; I have therefore engaged two hardy Men to carry each a Package of Ribbons and Paint, being light of Carriage and very much valued by Indians, to Fort Loudoun to be employed in purchasing necessaries of the

the Indians for the Garrison. A Yard of Ribbon may subsist one Man for a Month, At present there is a Cessation of Hostilities in the Over Hills, but the Duration of it very precarious.

I must do Governor Ellis the justice to acknowledge his pains in endeavouring to gain the Creek Indians, which may facilitate my General plan of employing them; tho' this Province has received no assistance, from any other Neighbour as yet, having borne alone all the Outrages and all the Expence, except the King's Presents given by Governor Ellis.

I intreat your Lordships Pardon for this long Letter, but I thought it my duty to be pretty full, in my Account of the situation of our Affairs in this critical Juncture.

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest respect, My Lords,

Your most obedient and
most humble servant
Wm Bull.

To the Right honourable
the Lords Commissioners for
Trade & Plantations. Whitehall.

M. 4.
Recd July 1.
Read 12 Novr } 1760

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol. 20 M.S.

Charles Town: So. Carolina: May 8th 1760

My Lords,

Tho' I had the Honour to write to your Lordships two days ago, I beg leave now to add, that I have received Intelligence from Fort London, that on the fifth day of April, the Cherokees had sent Messages to the Cutaway, Huntoyas, and other French Indians, and had before sent Deputies to the Alabama Fort, supposed with directions to proceed to New Orleans for a powerful Assistance; from whence, and from the trifling terms of peace proposed by some of them, we must conjecture that they only intend thereby to amuse us, till they can learn the success of their several Embassies, and know what part the Creeks will take in this War.

I humbly hope your Lordships will be persuaded, that I have done everything in my power to assist Colonel Montgomery, with Waggons, Mares, Guides, Indian Parties to attend his Army, as well as to make diversions in his favour, of all which he will without doubt make the best Use for the service of His Majesty

Majesty and the reducing those Savages to reason; for I have the Satisfaction to observe that in all Conferences I have held with him on that Subject, he has shewn the greatest readiness to receive Information on any matters tending to accomplish that important service.

I have this day equipped forty Catawbas for War, who are come to Town to offer their service to us, with a white Man at their Head.

Some small parties of Indians living in Georgia, have been fitted out by Governor Ellis, to attack the Cherokees and have brought back five Cherokee Scalps. What this may be productive of, in regard to the whole Creek Nation, cannot yet be certainly known, tho' it is hoped the success of these small parties, backed by our Presents, may kindle an Emulation in the young Warriors to imitate them.

I hope your Lordships will pardon my presumption, in offering my opinion upon the various Consequences which may attend the various ways in which this Cherokee War

may

may be terminated, which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships Consideration: In case Fort Loudoun is evacuated, and the English Garrison drawn off, it is no very remote idea to apprehend that the French may get footing in that Country, as they have long been endeavoring, and lately attempted to settle an Indian Town, in the Midway, between the Albama Fort and Tellique, near the head of the Albama River, which design I fear, is not quite disconcerted, The distance between Fort Loudoun and the Albamas, being not more than six days March, over a pretty level Country. And if they once take Post at Fort Loudoun, if we find it difficult to support it now, we shall find it much more difficult to dislodge them, And this may then prove a second Crown point to the provinces of Virginia, South and North Carolina, from whence we may expect irresistable and daily annoyance. If the Cherokees should be quite extirpated, which indeed is scarcely practicable, or indeed only exterminated, and driven into the Countries of the French, then a wide, fertile and almost inaccessible Country would be laid open

open to the passage of them, and the French Indians to molest us, which their inveterate Hatred would instigate, and our open situation would invite; and what is indeed of worse consequence, those fertile Vallies, surrounded by Mountains would afford a secure and plentiful Refuge to the run-away Negroes from this Province and Virginia, who might be more troublesome and more difficult to be reduced than the Negroes in the Mountains of Jamaica.

Your Lordships will easily observe from these Reflections, that my wishes are, that the Cherokees after a proper chastisement and Submission should be received into our favour again, which may have the further good effect of convincing the Neighbouring Indians, that the French charge us without Truth, in saying the English design to destroy the Indians and take possession of their Lands.

I shall do myself the Honor to inform your Lordships by every Opportunity of the Motions, and success of Colonel Montgomery, or of any Intelligence I may receive worthy of your Lordships Notice.

I have

I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect My Lords,

Your most obedient
And most humble Servant
Wm Bull

To
The Right Honble
the Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations

No 5.
Rec.d July 1
Read Nov.r 12 } 1760

B P R O So. Carolina B T Vol. 29 P 75

At the Court at Kensington
the 13th day of May 1760
Present
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Proposing that David Graham Esqr may be appointed His Majestys Attorney General of the Province of South Carolina in America, in the room of James Wright Esq. he appearing to the said Lords Commissioners to be well qualified for that Office — His Majesty in Council approving thereof, is pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said David Grahame Esq be constituted and appointed His Majestys Attorney General of the said Province of South Carolina, in the room of the said James Wright Esq — And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, do cause a warrant to be prepared for that Purpose, and lay the same before His Majesty at this Board.

L. 76. W. Blair

Recd May 13 1760.
Read

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol. 20. M 6

Charles Town: S. Carolina. 18 May 1760.

My Lords,

I think it my duty to lay before your Lordships, the latest Advices, which I have received from Fort Augusta, dated the fourth instant, by which I apprehend that some very important Crisis is approaching in regard to the turn which the Creek Indians may take, to which the greatest watchfulness and attention must be paid, when the following Accounts are also comprehended in the General Idea of our situation in this part of America

"The Upper Creeks and lower are in the utmost confusion, being divided into Parties, one for the French and Cherokees, the other for us, which are carried to such a heighth, that in the Upper Towns they are like to come to blows among themselves; And upon the whole it is thought there, that our Interest among the Creeks is in a very tottering condition. Those people at present set a very high value on their Friendship and Service, nothing but the mere hint of Presents will induce them to help us, and

and if matters do not take a fortunate turn in our favour, it is doubted whether even the powerful Argument of Presents will avail us much, some of the most leading Men in the Creeks having been dissatisfied for some time, the French having a tolerable supply of Presents are very Assiduous and will miss no Opportunity of supporting the dissaffected Party."

Thus far my Intelligence goes.

I shall think ourselves very fortunate to manage them by dividing them, which I hope the Presents I have ordered to be distributed among them, as I had the Honor to inform your Lordships in my Letter of the sixth day of this Month may perhaps effect. And I still will not despair, but some small parties may be persuaded to go to war against the Cherokees, to discourage which some of the boldest Creeks in the French Interest have declared, if one Creek kills a Cherokee, he will revenge it on the English.

I beg leave to assure your Lordships, that I shall attend with the greatest vigilance to every Motion of this wavering People, and

concert

concert and put in execution every Measure or Temporary expedient that may determine them in our favour, or keep their Neutrality or at the worst withstand or defeat their Hostile efforts against us; By the next opportunity I may be able perhaps to speak with more certainty on this general Subject of the Creeks.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect.

My Lords,
Your Lordships most humble
And most obedient Servant
Wm Bull

To
The Right Honble
the Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations

M. 6
Recd July 1
Read Nov 12 } 1760

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol. 20. M.y.

Charles Town: South Carolina
27. May 1760.

My Lords,

I have the Honor to acquaint your Lordships, that on the thirteenth instant, John Cleland Esquire, Surveyor and Comptroller of His Majestys Customs for this Province, Georgia, and the Bahamas Died at Wimpaw in this Province, I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordships therewith, And that I had immediately notified the same to Mr. Randolph, the Surveyor General of His Majestys Customs residing in Virginia,

I am with the greatest Respect
My Lords,
Your Lordships
Most obedient
Humble Servant
Wm. Bull

To
The Right Honble the Lords
Commissioners for executing
the Office of Lord High Treasurer
At Whitehall.

M.y. Read Nov.r 12. 1760.

B.P.R.O. America & W. Indies. Vol 92.

Lieutenant Governor Bull to Secretary Pitt
Charlestown South Carolina
May 15. 1760

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have laid your letter of the 7th of January last accompanied with one from his Excellency General Amherst, before the Assembly earnestly requiring this Province in obedience to His Majesty's Royal Commands to raise as great a number of men for the service of His Majesty in America, as the ardor of their zeal could wish, and their circumstances could bear, to which the Assembly returned me for answer that they had considered my Message with your letter and that from his Excellency General Amherst, and that it was with the deepest concern they found themselves under a necessity of acquainting me, that they are so far from being able to furnish any men to joyn the Kings Forces in any offensive operations against the Enemy that they were incapable (notwithstanding they have

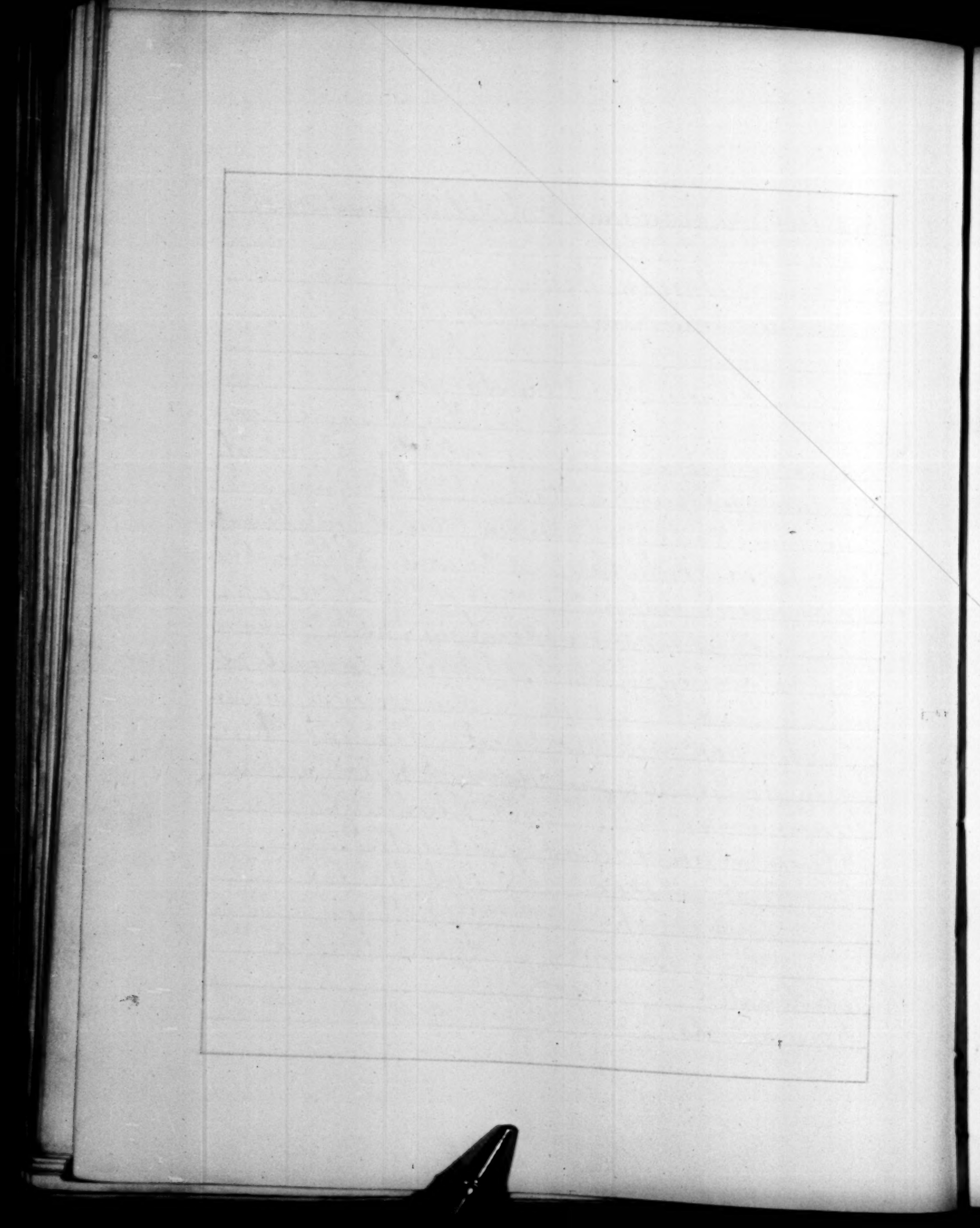
have exerted their utmost strengths) of raising a Force sufficient to protect our own Back Settlements from the Incroads of a cruel and savage Enemy who are daily making Incursions and murdering and scalping His Majesty's subjects. And they assure me that if the Province had been in a state of Tranquillity, all the the People whom they represent, have since the commencement of the present war with France been at much heavier charges than had ever before been felt in this Province, yet they would most chearfully have granted as large an Aid for the Purposes mentioned in the said letters, as the circumstances of their Constituents could have afforded.

I shall not presume to trespass on your gracious moments employed in providing for the general safety of the Kingdom, by entering upon the present state of this Province, as I have already represented the same to the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the best manner I could, during the short time in which the Administration of our affairs hath been committed

committed to my care since the departure of
Governor Pitt Pelham
I have the honor to be with the greatest
veneration and respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant
Wm Bull

To the
Right Hon.ble Wm Pitt Esq.r
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State

Received July 9.th



B P R O So Carolina B T Vol 28 page 276.

May 19. 1760.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council dated the 13th instant, We have prepared a Warrant authorizing and requiring the Commander in Chief of your Majesty's Province of South Carolina to cause Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of that Province, for constituting and appointing David Graham Esq.r to be your Majesty's Attorney General of, and in the said Province, in the room of James Wright Esq.r And We humbly beg leave here with to lay the said Warrant before your Majesty for your Royal Signature.

Which is most humbly submitted,

W. Sloper — Dunk Halifax
E. Eliot — T. Pelham
E. Bacon. — Soame Jenyns

Whitehall
May. 19. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol. 20. e M. 8.

Charles Town, South Carolina 29 May 1760

My Lords,

On the fourteenth instant, I had the Honor to acquaint your Lordships with my apprehensions of the approaching danger from the Creeks, at which time I was willing to entertain some flattering hopes; but yesterday I received advice that on the fourteenth instant in the Oakfuskey Town of the Upper Creeks, the Indians began to kill the English Traders, of whom more than twenty being murdered on that day in their several Towns. One escaped by the assistance of some friendly Indians, who brought the account to Augusta, which was confirmed soon after by Indians, who met English Men going to the Creeks, and persuaded them to return, two took refuge in the Alabama Fort, and five are thought to have wandered down to Pensacola. As yet the lower Creeks who live on the River Spirito Santo, or Chattahuchee, falling into the Eastern part of the Bay of Mexico, have shewn a friendly disposition, but that I beg leave to explain to your Lordships. On the news of this murder they

expresst

expreat great dissatisfaction, and told the English they hourly now expected the Upper Creeks to come in, and murder the English there, That they could not oppose and fight with their own Nation, but gave the English Arms and encouraged them to defend themselves. As the Upper Creeks did not come in, the English were next morning escorted from thence by a party of faithful lower Creeks, in order to go down to Savannah in Georgia which lies nearer to them. The Traders that have thus fled out of the Nation have entrusted the Goods they left there each under the care of some faithful Indian.

It is feared the whole Nation despairing of an Accommodation will in time follow this bad example. It is impossible to describe the distress and consternation, this Event added to the Cherokee War has produced. The Storekeepers and people who had taken shelter about Augusta and Fort Moore, are gathering up what they saved from the Cherokee Plunderers, and are all moving from thence. I have ordered the commanding Officer of His Majestys Independent Companies on Duty there to abandon Fort Moore,

and

and draw off the Garrison and warlike Stores to Augusta, to make that more defensible, and to lay in the best store of provisions he can

I have ordered a liberal Distribution of Presents to be made among the Indians who are not concerned in these Murders, and directed Messages to be sent in my name, giving the strongest Assurances of my not being offended with the Nation in General, as I am sensible this rash action is only the effect of French Intrigues, and Cherokee Enemies, and inviting them to return to us, and not follow these bad Incendiaries from an opinion that all our Commerce and Friendship is at an end. I cannot yet form any Judgment which way this storm will bend its course, whether to join the Cherokees and meet Colonel Montgomery, or to pour down their Force on Augusta, and our Settlements, or whether we can have the good Fortune to accommodate matters

As I think it my Duty to give your Lordships the most particular, as well as frequent Intelligence, I hope that will plead my excuse, when I become troublesome to your

Lordships

Lordships on that account.

I shall put the Militia in a readiness for the first call, as I think it a disservice to draw out such a kind of Army, till I know where they are to be employed, For our Militia may behave well, if led immediately on action, but soon grow tired and ungovernable of restraint when they are kept in Inaction a any time.

It is I think more than probable that the French have laid hold of the unhappy opportunity of the Cherokee rupture, to work up this mischief, which they have been enabled to improve by the plenty of Indian Trading Goods, with which they have been supplied from our Northern Colonies, especially Rhode Island who as I have been informed, being interrupted in their Traffic with the French Commodities at Monte Christo, by the vigilance of our Men of War, have found out a new, and more pernicious Channel for their Industry, by carrying Goods proper for Indians to Pensacola, or other parts, where the French at Louisiana can get them, and thus to such a degree, that I hear

no

no Goods of that sort are to be had now at New York.

If this should be the case, that the French are forming any Grand Plan for their Operations in this part of America, I beg leave to represent to your Lordships the Military Powers of the two Nations, the English and the French at the present times in these parts. In this Province there are not more than thirty one, or thirty two thousand white, and about fifty two thousand black People. Our able Males are one in five, and the Negroes being imported for work, one in four at least. Thus our Strength is lessened by an internal Enemy. The power of Georgia scarce worth mention. That of North Carolina not to be depended on, from the disposition of their Assemblies, As to Indian Allies the Catawbaw do not now exceed seventy five men, The Chickasaws near Fort Moore not above fifty, the latter intimidated from acting with us by the threats of the Creeks. I say nothing of our being much exhausted for several years past by very high Taxes. As to the French it is true their Colony of Louisiana is very thinly inhabited and of great extent, But

their

their forme of Government could soon draw together fifteen or twenty Companies of thirty or forty men each, which is the General Military State of them, with their Coureurs Debois. And as the Cherokees are two thousand men, the Creeks as many, And the Chactaws above five thousand, besides other French Indians that may be brought from les Illinois, and the River Ouabache, and the lower parts of the Ohio. The Army that is to invade, comes into a Country full of Grain. When these Scales are compared it is easily seen, which will preponderate. From hence your Lordships will see what great power would follow His Majesty's being Master of New Orleans and Mobille, As all the above mentioned, and many more Indians must then intirely depend on the English. An Acquisition in the leisure of a Winter Campaign, easily to be made, and well worth attending to, in point of War or Commerce.

I have this day received advices from Colonel Montgomery, acquainting me, that he was to march on the twenty eighth from Ninety six, and carried with him three hundred and thirty five of our Rangers, the rest were to cover the

Settlements

Settlements by ranging from Savannah River to the Catawbas in different parties, And the Low Feet of the new voted Regiment to secure the communication between the Congarees and Ninety six, as had been agreed between Colonel Montgomery and me before he left Town. I expect the Army will reach Ninety six about the third or fourth of June, so that in about fourteen days from this date, I expect to receive accounts that they have made some progress in their Hostilities against the enmity Towns, and burnt their provisions, which will distress the Enemy, this is the only damage they can certainly do to an Enemy so volatile, tho' I doubt not but all that perseverance and Activity can perform will be put in execution against them, if they will give our Troops an opportunity to engage them, of which I hope to have the Honor of transmitting some successful account, in less than a month after this date.

Yesterday I received Letters from Lt Governor Bauquier That he had on the receipt of my Letter concerning the danger which Fort Loudoun was in, and praying its relief from that quarter, called the Assembly who were to meet the

the eighteenth, That the Plan he had thought most practicable was what I had mentioned viz^t To attempt the succouring Fort Loudoun, at the same time that Colonel Montgomery was attacking them at Keowee. This he proposed should be done in concert with North Carolina; but Governor Dobbs gives me little hopes that anything will be done by them as they choose to employ their time in settling some interior Jurisdictions.

To enable us to support the poor who have abandoned their Settlements, and must find among us, that Subsistence which their own Industry used to provide for, I have recommended to the Assembly to prohibit the exportation of provisions for a few Months

I dare not trespass longer on your Lordships time at present. And am with the greatest respect

My Lords, your Lordships
most humble
And most obedient Servant

To
The Right Honble the
Lords Commissioners for
Trade and Plantations
White-hall

P.S.

P.S. May 31:

This Evening I received advices from Fort Loudoun dated the 16th, and 17th instant, with a Talk from the little Carpenter to me, desiring peace, pleading his own fidelity, and interceding only for his own Poor Hills Indians, dated a few days before, But Captain Demeré who commands in that Fort, informs me that on the 16th He had Intelligence from an Indian that the Mortar, who is the most powerful Man, and chief Friend of the French in the Creek Nation, had sent the Cherokees word that he with a large number of Creeks would be at Chota, and under pretence of Friendship gain admittance into Fort Loudoun, and by the assistance of Cussetêtes and Hatchets fall on the Garrison, and surprize the Fort. That the little Carpenter when he discoursed with Captain Demere upon that subject assured him that the Carpenter, with a large number of the most moderate Cherokees, would be present at the Conference and give Captain Demeré notice of their Resolutions. The time of the murder in the Creeks was the fourteenth, and this Message received in the Cherokees on the Sixteenth. The Carpenter hoped that Colonel Montgomery would chastize the

Cherokees

Cherokees of the lower Towns severely, as they were the first Authors of their miseries; And that he would make the Over Hill Towns smart also, after which exemplary punishment the peace might last: Captain Demere's provisions on an exact survey at a pint a day to each Man, could hold out no longer than the 16th of June.

My Messenger who was carrying Ribbons &c to the Garrison wherein the I proposed they should purchase provisions, was met by three Express about fifty Miles on this side the Fort on the 19th instant, so that I hope he will get safe in, altho' he says the Indians have frequent Guards surrounding the Fort, I am

Your Lordships
Most obedient
humble Servant
Wm Bull

M. S.
Read Novr 12. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol. 20. M.q.

Charles Town, South Carolina
17th. June 1760.

My Lords,

I have the Honour to congratulate your Lordships on the Success of his Majestys Arms under the Command of Colonel Montgomery in his first attack against the Cherokees, for a particular whereof I beg leave to refer your Lordships to the inclosed Gazette, which I ordered to be published for the information, and to keep up the spirits of the people of this Province, The following Paragraph in Colonel Grants Letter "In my own opinion it is next to impossible for us to think of proceeding over the Mountains, and if they had not been surprized, the very Country we have been in was impracticable, if they had spirit, which I much doubt of," I thought it prudent to suppress, which tho' proper to be mentioned between us, need not be published to the World

I am in hopes this bold Action of Colonel Montgomerys may make an happy impression on the Cherokees, by disposing the

Moderate

moderate among them, to a peace, and may extend its influence also to the Creeks, where it may confirm our Friends, fix the wavering, and deter the ill inclined from attempting anything further against us; Altho' on the other hand, it is not impossible but it may take a different turn, and awaken or strengthen those jealousies which the French have so artfully and industriously sown in their Minds viz^t "That when the Cherokees are subdued the Creeks are to be the next object of our power."

The Accounts I have lately received concerning the Creeks are so chequered with flattering hopes, and ill boding Circumstances that I remain still in a state of uncertainty with regard to their determination, in consequence of the murder committed on our Traders last Month. Such rash Acts altho' not done by the approbation of the Nation, are often the prelude to a General War. As the Traders fly, the Goods they leave behind frequently tempt some to plunder them, their bait insensibly ensnares others to become Accomplices, and so the infection spreads; In about eight or ten days hence I

expect

expect to receive Answers to my Messages sent to prevent the whole Nation from falling into this snare, and also the Report of some trusty Indians employed to go through their Towns, and discover their general Dispositions. Upon these Accounts I may rely, and form some certain Judgment, and whatever is my Impatience, I must wait for.

We please ourselves with the hopes of settling matters with the Cherokees, with as much Honor and Satisfaction, as Prudence in our present circumstances may judge expedient for our past Injuries and future security, tho' I have much reason to fear it may be interrupted by the implacability of several Families whose relations were lately confined in Fort Prince George, which transaction has been doubtless laid before your Lordships by Governor Lyttleton, as part of the Treaty concluded by his Excellency the end of last December.

During this uncertain and dangerous situation of our Affairs, I keep the Militia, tho' they remain at their respective Homes, under marching Orders. I have reinforced Fort Augusta

to

to eighty Men, And to encourage the Storekeepers, the only persons now left there, to maintain their private Forts, in which are contained great Quantities of Indian Trading Goods, I have given them strong Assurances, that if they are blockaded by a large body of Creek Indians, I will immediately march to the relief of His Majesty's Troops at Fort Augusta, and of their private Forts, as soon as ever I can assemble six or seven hundred of the Militia, which according to my present Orders of their Rendezvous may be joined in a few days time.

I must do Governor Glanquier the justice to inform your Lordships, that as soon as he received my Letters, with a full state of our situation, in regard to the Cherokee War, and pressing him to relieve Fort Loudoun at the same time that Colonel Montgomery made his attack on the East side of the Cherokees, His Assembly being immediately thereupon called, voted seven hundred men to be added to three hundred they then had on their South West Frontier to march for that service, with twelve Months provisions for that Fort,

And

And in case the Garrison thro' distress, had been obliged to surrender to the Mercy, or cruelty of the Savages, that he would keep those Troops on foot, that they might execute in concert with us, any General Plan against the Cherokees, which should be agreed on by Colonel Montgomery and myself.

I must observe to your Lordships that notwithstanding all the dispatch which I am perswaded Governor Fauquier can make, their Troops cannot be in motion till the end of June at soonest. If the Fort cannot be relieved in consequence of Colonel Montgomery's late action, yet I have the pleasure to inform your Lordships, that the simple measure I attempted of sending Ribbons &c. has produced some good effects, for Captain Demere had already purchased therewith fourteen days provisions, and had employed Female Agents to procure more by the same means, altho' Corn at this time begins to grow scarce. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, my Lords, your Lordships,

most obedient & most humble servant

Wm Bull

To the
Right Honble the Lords Comm^rs for
Trade & Plantations

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.J. Vol. 20 N.9.
Inclosure in Gov.r Bull's letter of
17.th June 1760.

Numb. 1348.

The South Carolina Gazette
Extraordinary
From Saturday June 7. to Tuesday June 10. 1760.

B P R O So. Carolina. B T Vol 29 L 82.

Charles Town, South Carolina
30th June 1760

My Lords

This morning received Letters from Colonel Montgomery, dated 23d June in the Camp near Fort Prince George in the Cherokee, of which I think it my Duty to give your Lordships an Account by a Vessel, which sails for Glasgow this afternoon, which import; That the old Warrior of Estatoe, and Tistoe, detained by Mr Miln as hereafter mentioned, and yet at liberty by Colonel Montgomery have done all in their power to prevail on their Countrymen to accommodate matters but to no purpose; That the Over Hill Towns, except where the Little Carpenter lives, are averse from Peace; That the Middle Settlements wish for it, but are afraid to treat with us, as their apprehensions of our not keeping faith with them; present the Head men of those Towns, And the Warriors whom Colonel Montgomery set at Liberty, (who had been taken by Mr Miln at Fort Prince George on a surprize in his Tent, in hopes of making some

some advantageous Terms thereby) to come to his Camp; so that the unlucky affair of the Hostages, and the like not only prolongs the War, but in some Measure makes a peace impracticable.

That many Indians of the Lower Towns are naked and starving, some of them are gone over the Hills, others in the Middle Settlements; The Upper Towns are ill provided with Corn, the Middle Towns with Ammunition.

Colonel Montgomery's Army marched the 24th. from Keowee, without Tents or Baggage, and about thirty days Flour and Cattle to the middle Settlements, to endeavor to reduce them to reason by a Military Execution; I suppose however the Indians will have withdrawn themselves, and their Effects in Canoes lower down. He set off the 24th. instant. Here's a Country, where no Waggon can move, till their Flour is packed on Horses. How far he should proceed, he could not then determine.

From Fort Loudoun, Accounts dated the 6th and 9th of June inform me, that the Garrison have had little respite from the Indians, On the second instant, the Cherokees pretended that several Towns were gone in pursuit of the Track of Enemy Indians, which

which the little Carpenter, from whom the Savages now keep all their Councils secret, told Captain Demere he doubted, and advised him to be on his Guard; But as every thing seemed quiet, the Doctor of our Provincials on duty there, with another man walked out, and were killed within 150 yards of the Walls, and tho' so men rushed out with their Arms, they were both scalped, and immediately the Savages that were all round the Hills, fired on the Fort from all sides, and were so well covered, that the Garrison had not the satisfaction of killing one Indian. Next day they threatened to make a General Assault, but would not venture near On the 6th instant the Indians over the Hills received Account that the Army had destroyed the lower Towns near Keowee, and seemed resolved to destroy them all, which gave them great concern And that day an Indian Express was come from the Creeks with a painted Hatchet, an emblem of War, who declared many Creeks were going to the assistance of the Cherokees, and were to be at Hy-wassee in a few days, That the Indians are night and day watching round the Fort to hinder any Intelligence passing in, or out of it, And they

threaten

threaten to kill the little Carpenter, and the women now who will go into the Fort, And as provisions are very scanty, Captain Demere had put the men to an Allowance of three Men, to one quart of Corn for a day.

By the English Traders who on the late murders in the Creek Nation, who took refuge in Pensecola, I am informed that the Garrison of that insignificant Spanish Village, is now augmented to above seven hundred men, This place was formerly so much neglected, as to have only a few old Troops, and forçados or Convicts in Garrison, and by its situation seemed of no Importance to the Trade, but meerly to keep possession of the Spaniards against the Incroachments of the French from Mobille, Here they saw two New York Vessels, and one Rhode Islander, trafficking with a French Officer from Mobille, where the Garrison also is now twelve hundred men.

When I compare the Accounts received now from Fort Loudoun, of the Creeks having offered to assist the Cherokees, which we received also from the Creeks, with the peremptory demands made by the Creeks, to have their Trade immediately

immediately and plentifully supplied And considering the fair Declarations of amity made by them to Governor Ellis, without suffering the least satisfaction to be demanded for the Murders of eleven men, besides the plundering of Stores, not all restored, and add thereto the Taunting Insults made to some of our Traders, by the Indians, that they were able and would drive the English like an herd of Swine before them into the Sea, from whence they came, I cannot doubt, but tho' we have Friends, we have many determined Enemies among them, And therefore tho' I shall form the plan of my behaviour towards the Creeks upon terms of Moderation, in regard to the demanding an adequate satisfaction, I cannot suffer myself to be lulled into a state of security by their fair promises, but shall be on my Guard, and watch their Motions, with all the attention which their doubtful Faith can require

To morrow morning I send an Advice boat as the most expeditious Conveyance with Dispatches to Gov.r Glanquier to acquaint him with the situation of Fort Loudoun, and to prescribe giving orders or marching to the relief of it,

with

with the Men he has raised which I think seven hundred may safely attempt considering that Colonel Montgomery is in the heart of the Cherokee Nation.

I intreat your Lordships pardon for any Inaccuracies which may escape my Pen in this great Hurry of Business, where not a Moment is to be lost, in my dispatching Expresses several ways this day.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lords,

Your Lordships

most obedient and

most humble Servant

Wm Bull

To

The right honourable

the Lords Commissioners

for Trade & Plantations.

L. 82.

Received Aug. 26th 1760

Read — 27th

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol 20 M. 11

Charles Towne South Carolina July 2d 1760

My Lords,

I am to acquaint your Lordships that George Saxby Esqr Receiver General of His Majestys Quit Rents, having signified to me, that the Attendance which was necessary at the Council Board interfered so very much, as to be incompatible, with the Receiver Generals Office, And as he could not discharge His Duty to His Majesty in both Offices, with that diligence, which was required in both, He for that reason resigned his Seat as a Member of His Majestys Council, whereby, and by the death of John Cleland Esquire who was also Surveyor and Comptroller of His Majestys Customs in South Carolina, Georgia, and the Bahamas, there are now two Vacancies in His Majestys Council for this Province.

In obedience to His Majestys seventh Royal Instruction to Governor Lyttelton, I have the honour to recommend to your Lordships, Peter Taylor, Benjamin Smith, Speaker of the Assembly, Gabriel Manigault, Ralph Izard, Henry Hyrne, and Rawlins Lowndes Esquires, being Gentlemen of loyalty

to

to His Majesty, Estates in this Province, well acquainted with our Public Affairs, and of undoubted Integrity.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect

My Lords, your Lordships

most obedient and

most humble servant

Wm Bull

To

The Right Honble the Lords

Commissioners for Trade & plantations.

M. 11.

Read Novr 12th 1760

B. P. R. O. So Carolina B. T. Vol. 19 L 83.

Charles Town, South Carolina
20: July 1760

My Lords,

I acquainted your Lordships in my last, that Colonel Montgomery marched from Keowee the 24th. day of June, towards the middle Settlements of the Cherokees, I now have the Honor to acquaint your Lordships, with his Operations and Motions since; Which were, that after marching fifty four Miles in a Country the most difficult, he ever was in, through several strong passes without opposition from the Enemy, till on the twenty seventh about six miles from Echoe, their beloved Town, he was met by a considerable Body of Upper, Middle and Lower Cherokees posted on very advantageous Ground, assisted by some Creeks and Chactaws, as the Guides believed, from their Cries and Language in the Engagement. The Indians when repulsed on one Quarter, renewed their attack on another, And the Army beat them off from every post, till they reached Echoe, which is sixty miles West by North from Keowee. The fire of the Indians,

the

tho' at great distance did execution, as they had many rifled Barrel Guns. Our loss, Regulars and Provincials, amounted to twenty killed, and seventy wounded. And it is computed fifty Indians were killed. Col: Montgomery halted at Echoe two days to take care of, and make Litters for the wounded, He distributed the Corn he found there among the Army and Cattle, and threw down the Houses.

Colonel Montgomery thought by advancing further, he could get only into their empty Towns, And as the Enemy would never face him but in difficult passes, And as he must expect to be encumbered with more wounded in every Action, And they already lessened his numbers for Action, as each wounded had one and some two to take care of them, having no convenient Posts where they could be left in safety, And the Quantity of Provisions being shortened, by throwing away the Flour, with which many Horses were loaden, in order to carry the wounded, For these Considerations Colonel Montgomery resolved to return to Keowee, and from thence to the place of Embarkation, As he by having burnt the Lower Towns and defeated the Cherokees at Echoe,

considered

considered the Service on which he was destined in this Province to be performed, according to the Orders he had received from General Amherst. The Indians attacked them in the defiles on their retreat between Edisto and Keowee, where they were beaten off, by our Parties sent to disloge them; And the day the Army left Keowee, a Soldier belonging to the Garrison at Fort Prince George was scalped, and his belly ripped open by the Savages, not one hundred yards from the Fort, in the day time.

Upon Colonel Montgomerys acquainting me with his purpose of immediately returning to New York, when I reflected that the Cherokee War was rather inflamed, than extinguished by his vigorous attack upon, his devastation of, and early retreat from their Towns; that Fort Loudoun in despair of relief, from the Countenance of the Army now withdrawn, with the Account whereof, the Indians would soon insult them, which might also discourage the relief from Virginia from advancing; And Fort Prince George their despair of being supported, ready to abandon that Post, And as we daily expected a War with the Creeks, assisted by

assisted by the French and Chactaws, I conceived this Country to be in a worse situation on many Accounts by these Troops under these circumstances leaving us, than if they had never been sent here. I therefore wrote a letter to Colonel Montgomery, to desire he would stay to cover this Province with his Detachment; a Copy of which letter I beg leave to lay before your Lordships. To which I received his Answer on the 23d. instant which imports, "That as he has always been convinced "that I have done everything in my power to "carry on the Service, and as I have upon all occa"sions shown an Inclination to give him all "the Assistance he could expect from me, I may "be assured that it would give him a particular "pleasure, to do anything in his power at my "request, besides it is his duty and Inclination "to contribute to the protection of His Majesty's "Subjects of this Province, as far as is consistent "with the Orders which he has received"

"Their Horses are worn out, and not able "to crawl, some fresh ones must be got, and the "Officers have a little time to recruit, before he can "think of proceeding from this place. Their List of Sick

"Sick has encreased considerably, their wounded
"much distressed with a long March, and indeed the
Detachment almost were out with fatigue, so that
"a halt of some days is indispensably necessary,
"And of consequence he cannot get down the Coun-
"try to embark before the 8th or 10th of August, be-
"fore that time I will certainly receive an Answer
"to my Letter of the 13th. Day of June to General
Amherst, And if his Excellency upon my Repre-
"sentation is pleased to order him to continue
"with the Detachment in South Carolina, his
"Commands shall be chearfully obeyed, Tho' it is his
"Opinion that the Troops can be of no Service
"till the heats are over, And as that is the case,
"rather than continue idle here, he shall certainly
"proceed to the Northward, if no alteration is
"made in the Instructions with which the General
"has been pleased to honor him"

"He has carried General Amherst's Commands
"into execution by going into the Cherokee Country,
"and acting offensively against those Indians
"The Frontier of this Province by that means
"have been considerably extended, and of conse-
"quence less exposed than formerly He cannot

help

"help nor prevent the fears of the People. But there "is no Indian Settlement within one hundred and "sixty Miles of Ninety six. But indeed he has no "orders to continue in the Province till Peace "shall be made with the Cherokees, On the con- trary, he is directed not to Garrison any Frontier "Post; and is expressly commanded not to remain "in the Country for any defensive Operation. That "as it was the Generals Intention, that he should "leave the Province after correcting the Cherokees "for the Outrages which they had committed, "tho' they should continue in a State of War, he "certainly cannot take upon him to remain in the "Province upon a Supposition that a Creek War "may happen."

"That he is not at liberty as an Officer, "to judge of Dangers, to which this Province may "possibly be exposed in the course of time, even "tho' there was a probability, that the danger was "not very distant; While he continues in the Province, "if it should be attacked by a Body of French, he "should certainly think it his Duty to remain, and "defend it, to the best of his power, notwithstanding "any Orders which he may have received to

leave

"leave it, But he cannot conceive that his conduct
"would be approved of, if he should continue here
"upon a Supposition that such an Attack may
"possibly be made, as it was diametrically opposite
"to the Systems of the present age, for Troops with-
"out number were sent out of England, to all the
"Corners of the Globe, at a time when the Kings
"Minister had certain Information, that an In-
"vasion was intended against Britain."

I have thus endeavoured to state to your Lordships, the situation of our Province, on account of the dangers we are exposed to, and the Assistance I have desired from Colonel Montgomery's continuance here, And his reasons for his not continuing. All which are submitted to your Lordships consideration. I beg leave to assure your Lordships that in case General Amherst shall not think it necessary to order Colonel Montgomery to remain here for our protection, or that those Orders shall not arrive before Colonel Montgomery embarks, I shall endeavor to make use of the best means in my power for the defence of the Province, when there is occasion for our exerting ourselves to

oppose

oppose any Hostile Incursion, that may be made by a numerous Body, and take the best measures for repelling any Scouting Parties, and supporting the Back Settlers against a small War, or War carried on only by small Parties. And as we see how difficult it is to carry on an offensive War against the Cherokees, even with the bravery and Discipline of those Troops which were under the Command of Colonel Montgomery, I shall try what Methods I think practicable, to effect a Peace with the Cherokees, as well as to prevent a rupture with the Creeks, to which a respectable Force in this Province would have greatly contributed. I have had two Parties of Indians down to visit me, One last week from the Lower Creeks, the other this week from the Upper; the latter was twenty six in number And being apprehensive of the Small Pox I went to a Town twenty Miles from hence to confer with them, tho' they were not empowered by the Nation to deliver their opinion, yet they find a Road open and secure to them, they hear friendly professions to their Nation in General, they receive the most infallible proofs of our regard in liberal presents. I will not

not deceive myself in believing all their Professions
But as it is their true Interest, I believe many
And I hope most of these went away satisfied,
and well disposed to promote His Majesty's Service.

I daily expect the return of my Advice Boats
from General Amherst and from Governor Fauquier
relating to the relief of Fort Loudoun.

I shall not trouble your Lordships any further
after this long Letter at present.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most obedient

humble Servant

Wm Bull

L. 83.

Read Sept: 24. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol. 19. L. 84.
Received with the Lieut. Govr. Letter of 20th July 1760.

Charles Town, South Carolina
12 July 1760.

Sir

On the tenth instant by Abraham, I received Colonel Grant's letter dated the third instant, giving me an account of the Action near Echoe, and of your return to Keowee; tho' I am satisfied your quick departure from thence, in order to join the Main Army under the immediate Command of General Amherst, proceeded from a laudable desire of going into actual Service, into more open, tho' more dangerous fields of Glory; I could however have wished that your Stay at Keowee had been somewhat longer which would have had a good effect on the Cherokees, after their having suffered so much from the bravery of your Troops.

This step has thrown the whole Province into a great Consternation, And when I communicated it, to the Council and Assembly, that proper measures might be concerted on that Event, They both presented Addresses to me,

intreating

intreating me in the strongest terms to press your continuance here for our protection, Copies whereof I herewith send you, as also my Answers thereto. I therefore according to their request, seconded by my own opinion, do most earnestly desire, for the service of His Majesty, and the Security of this Province, that you will remain here, or at least delay the Embarkation of your Detachment, until you receive further Orders from General Amherst; in consequence of my having represented to his Excellency, the present dangerous situation of His Majesty's Southern Provinces

I am too well acquainted with the implicit obedience due to positive Orders from superiour Officers, to expect a contravention thereto, but I am in hopes, as you were charged with so Honourable and important a Command, at so great a distance from the General, that there may be such discretionary power in your Instructions, to vary from your General Orders for returning, As the Circumstances of His Majesty's Service in this Province might require, which will sufficiently justify your doing, what I now desire, And what I do not desire on

imaginary

imaginary, but too apparent dangers; and what I do sincerely believe would be generally understood in Great Britain, and America, to be the most important service, that could be performed by your Detachment.

I flatter myself, that your Compliance will be approved by the General, for the following, among many other reasons.

As His Excellency thought it for His Majestys Service to send so large a Detachment under Officers of great reputation and experience on the event of a Cherokee War alone, when it was expected, that we should be able to raise a Regiment of One thousand foot, and five hundred and twenty five Light Horse, the reason for its remaining here must be much stronger, when it is considered, that from the desertion of many of our back Settlers, we could with all our efforts, raise only a few foot; And tho' most of the Horse were raised, they were all undisciplined, and not much to be depended upon in Action, as you were Witness of at Echoe, especially too when we add to this, our daily expectations of a Rupture with the Creeks, to which they will be

be much encouraged, by the imaginary Triumphs of the Cherokees, who will doubtless boast to all the neighbouring Indians, that they obliged the army to retreat, not only from their Mountains, but from this Province, in case you do embark. Besides the French would most probably embrace this favourable Opportunity, which the withdrawing your Detachment (and it would be soon known to them) would present of carrying into execution, their long concerted Plan against this Province, which would give them possession of a fine Country, well stored with Lumber, full of Negroes to cultivate it; Fertile in Grain to supply the wants of their Islands, A Country leading an easy communication with old France, and their West Indies, adjacent to Louisiana, and accommodated with good Harbours on the Atlantic Ocean; Finally, a Country that would render them Masters of all the Indians, lying West of the six Nations. And what power this would throw into their Hands, I too easily foresee, and dread to consider. This would be an advantageous exchange to the French, for the frozen clime, and inconvenient situation of Quebec

This

this tempting acquisition, if we are left to our own strength, for our defence, might be easily obtained by the French of Mobille, and New Orleans, for should they march some of their Companies to join the Creeks (eager for War already) to the incensed Cherokees, and lead out the Chactaws, always at their disposal, they must over run this Province, like an irresistable deluge; As the conduct of French Officers and Regulars would orber the Motions, and Guide to advantage the vast Machine, composed of Two Thousand Creeks, Two Thousand Cherokees, and five thousand Chactaws, which the allurement of easy victory, and immense plunder, would readily draw together. We must not deceive ourselves in thinking they will be deterred from a March this way, from any difficulty of subsisting, for the Invaders will come into a Country, abounding in Grain, And the Harvest is soon now approaching.

I am willing to hope this will meet you at the Congaree, as I apprehend the Consequence of the Army coming below that place will embolden the Enemy to make their Incursions with the more Insolence, And be the means of treating up those

those Forts, which have hitherto kept our Frontiers far advanced, and which have been supported by the countenance of your Troops.
I perswade myself, from the experience I have had of your readiness to serve this Province, that I need not have enlarged so fully on this subject to convince you of the necessity of your remaining here, with which assistance, added to our own Provincial strength, I should hope, we shall be able to withstand all Hostile Invasions, at least until we should receive further Succours equal to the danger, from the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, or the neighbouring Colonies; But the duty I owe to His Majesty, and the Province intrusted to my care, calls upon me to state these matters in their full and true light to you, that in case you should apprehend, that according to your Orders, You are not at liberty to comply with my desire, whatever unhappy fate may befall this Province, I may stand justified in the Eyes of His Majesty, and the Nation, in having made a proper Representation thereof to you.

If there are any matters relative to this

affair

affair, which you think necessary for further discussion, I shall with great pleasure confer with you thereupon, whenever you shall signify your desire for that purpose.

I have the Honour to be with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obed.t humble servant

Wm Bull.

To

The Honble Colonel

Montgomery commanding

his Majesty's Forces in

South Carolina.

L. 84.

Received 20th July

Read 24th Sept.r } 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol 20 N. 13

Charles Town, South Carolina
August 15. 1760.

My Lords,

Colonel Montgomery having attacked and destroyed the Cherokee Lower Settlements, and penetrated as far as Echo'e, a Town of their middle Settlements where he engaged and defeated as far as Indians Generally can be defeated by Regulars, a large Body of them, by which they were punished, tho' not subdued, was in consequence of General Amhersts Instructions on his March down within Eighty Miles of their Town, in order to embark for New York, when I was Honoured with his Excellencys Letters of the 18th and 29th of June, by the return of my Advice Boat, acquainting me "That at present the Troops now "in this Province must solely pursue the ends they "were sent for, Viz. The most effectual punishment "of the Cherokees, and their Abettors, So soon as that "work is compleated, which his Excellency cannot "help repeating, he wishes it was, as he has oc- "casion for them, they must that instant come "away." Altho' the desirable End of effectually

chastizing

chastizing the Cherokees intended by General Amherst was not quite accomplished, yet as the Detachment was got so far on its way down, and it would have required some time to re-assemble all the Attiral of an Army destined to serve in a remote Wilderness, And as his Excelleney expressed so great a desire of availing himself of their Assistance in his Northern Operations; I turned my thoughts to form a defensive Plan for the three ensuing Months, during which it is possible, the Enemy may have leisure to foresee the pressure of their approaching wants, if they continue at War. And in case Peace cannot be brought about, Measures may be concerted to act with more Energy by timing our Motions, or uniting our Power with the Troops of his Majesty and our Neighbours. It is obvious how much the distress of Fort Loudoun has been prolonged by the Virginians not having been able sufficiently to Co-operate, and I fear, tho' the Assistance was voted the 24th. of May, the Troops have scarcely moved yet. Colonel Byrd informs me, they should March the 10th. of this Month, from a Post three hundred Miles distant from that Fort.

Colonel

Colonel Montgomery on my first application, that his whole Detachment should remain here, was of opinion that it was not convistent with General Amhers's Instructions to him, I desired a part of the Detachment should remain, and encamp at Congaree, One hundred and forty Miles from Town, which he hath convented to, being four Companies consisting of about Three hundred Men, under the command of Major Hamilton. About twelve Miles beyond his Camp, I have stationed a Troop of Rangers consisting of Seventy Men to patrole acroos the Country in an extent of Forty Miles, About forty Miles without this I have formed a Line of Patrols to cover and assist the Back Settlements and Private Forts; Two Troops between Catawba River, and Broad River, Two between Broad River and Fort Ninety six; and two from Ninety six to Savanna River and Fort Moore At Ninety six I have placed fifty Men, and four Swivel Guns which may greatly facilitate any Communication with Fort Prince George, where I purpose as soon as I can to send Mr McIntosh Ensign of the Independents to relieve Mr Miln the present Officer who commands there, As he

is

is greatly respected by the Indians, and as I rely very much on Mr Mc Intosh's discretion in treating with them, either as Friends or Foes. To encourage the People collected in the small Forts already built, and others to return to their Plantations I have distributed Ammunition and cloathing to the most necessitous.

These Measures I hope will suffice to prevent the abandoning the small Forts, and cover us from frequent Incursions, until the perseverance of Hostilities in the Cherokees (if that should be the case) a proper season for action, the compleating of our Troops, and concerting everything with our Neighbours, shall call upon us to exert with the greatest Energy and propriety, our utmost Vigour in an offensive War.

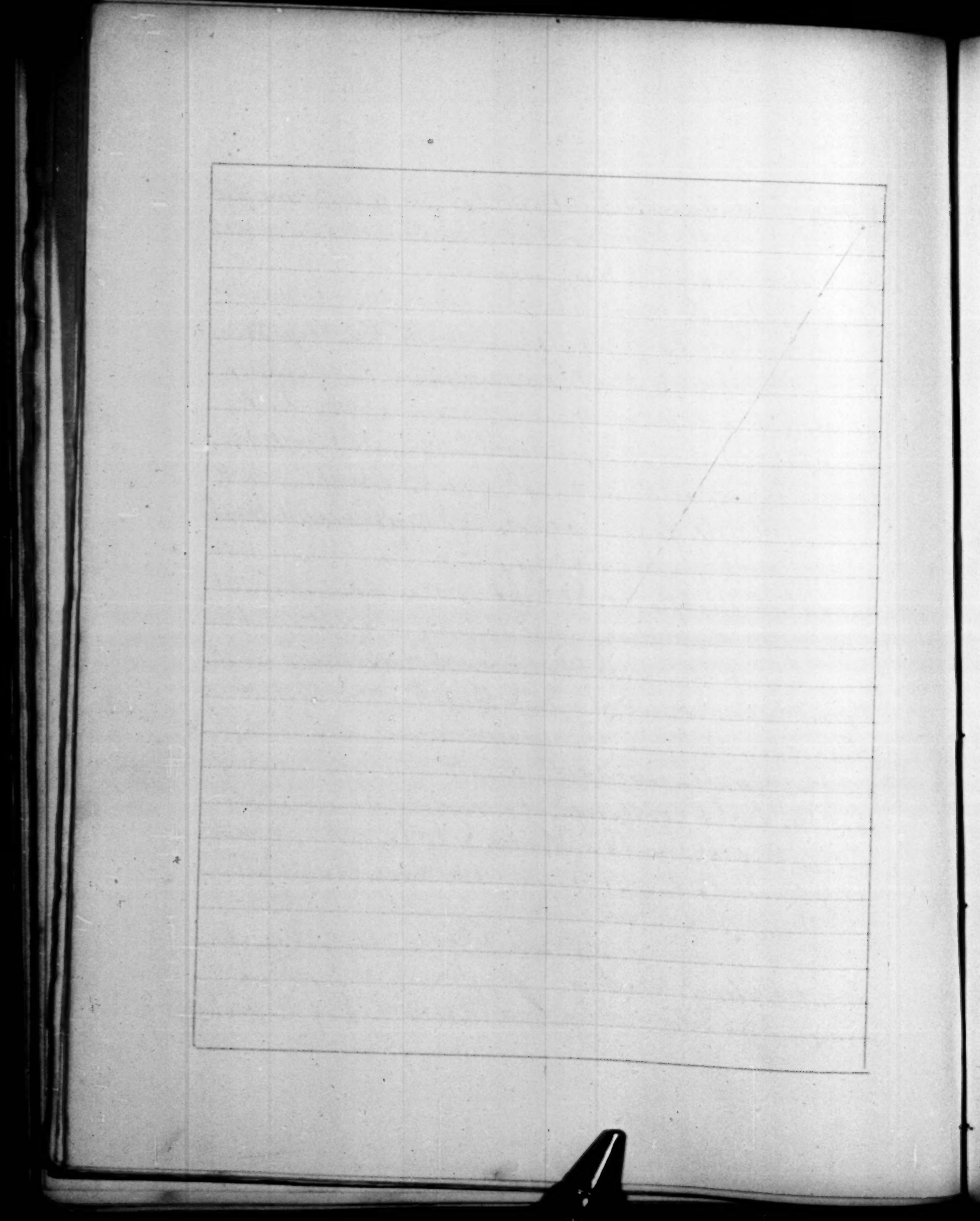
While I am writing this, I have an Account that the Cherokees of the middle and Lower Settlements have had a great Meeting, and expressed their Desire of Peace, the Terms proposed are a Return of Prisoners on both sides, and that the Garrisons be withdrawn from their Nation, and the most advanced Post be at Ninety six. They leave the choice of War and Peace to us.

I

I shall do myself the Honour of acquainting your Lordships with the result of this Proposition as soon as it is brought to any Conclusion.
That I should just take the liberty to observe to your Lordships, that a peace with the Cherokees, and a restoring the Tranquility of our Affairs among the Creeks, which I now expect, will greatly facilitate any Expedition, that may be formed against Mobille and New Orleans.
I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect
My Lords
Yr Lordships
most obedient &
most humble Servt
Wm Bull

To
The Right honorable
The Lords Commissrs
for Trade & Plantations

M. 13.
Received Decr 15. } 1760
Read —— 17 }



B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol 28. page 277

August 27. 1760

Robert Wood Esq.

William Bull Esq.r His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of the Province of South Carolina, having in a Letter to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 30.th of June last, acquainted them with some Intelligence which he had received, concerning the present strength of the French Garrison at Mobile, and that of the Spaniards at Pensacola, and there not being a sufficient number of the said Lords Commissioners in Town to transmit the said Intelligence to Mr. Secretary Pitt, in the usual form of Office, I in the absence of Mr. Pownall, am commanded by the Earl of Halifax to inclose to you, an extract of the said letter, and to desire you will be pleased to lay it before Mr. Secretary Pitt.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed.t humble servant

Edward Sedgwick

Sollr.s Clerk of Reports.

Whitehall

August 27. 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol 20. M. 12.

Charles Town South Carolina
31st August 1760

My Lords,

On the 18th instant, I received from Captain Demere Commander at Fort Loudoun, an Account of his Capitulation, and the necessity which obliged him to surrender that Fort to the Indians, a Copy of which I have the Honour to lay before your Lordships. By this means the Indians have got possession of above eighty small Arms, 100wt of Powder, and 2000wt of Leaden Ball. The fourteen Cannon there, are no additional strength to them, unless by the Assistance of any French Men, who may join them. The Messengers who brought the Dispatches informed me, that the Indians took possession of the Fort, and placed their Families in Officers Houses, and the Barracks, and the Garrison had evacuated the Fort the 8th and were on their March to Fort Prince George, escorted by a number of Indians, who had furnished Horses to such, as had anything to pay.

As the Distance is One hundred and fifty Miles from Fort Loudoun to Fort Prince George,

and

and the Men and Women much enfeebled by a long confinement, and scanty Food, I allow them twelve days March, according to which computation, I might have heard by Express of their safe arrival there by this time, As I have not yet, I am under some Apprehensions for the Success of this Event, for it is possible they may have brote the Capitulation, and indeed if the Indians should faithfully observe the Capitulation, when they come to Fort Prince George, and do not see the thirty three Indian Prisoners taken by Colo Montgomery at Estatoe, they may suppose they are all put to Death, notwithstanding the strongest Assurances that they are all alive in Charles Town, and will be safely sent up, What Consequence this may produce I am afraid to consider. By their Messenger who is an Englishman, that has continued with the Indians ever since the Rupture (tho' he is a man of bad Character, we are obliged to make use of such Instruments, being confided in by the Indians) I have sent an Answer signifying that I was preparing to carry war against them, as was Virginia; But as they have made Overtures for Peace, I would forbear my

Preparations

Preparations, and readily listen to them, and that I would write to Colonel Byrd, who gave us his March against them, to halt, till he heard from me, and that if we made Peace, he should return home.

The Indians are extreamly elated on the little hurt they received in the Action at Echoe, and on the number of the Kings Troops they killed, and which they have carried in Letters, and otherwise being proof to them of the numbers of wounded, and of Colonel Montgomerys Retreat, not only from Echoe, but from the Cherokee Country, and Fort Prince George, Therefore their Overtures of Peace are considered by them, and their Neighbours, not as the consequence of any Severities of War, they have felt, but rather believe their Apprehensions of their Wants, prompt them, and hopes of being received into Friendship encourage them to make Proposals for Peace.

The Difficulty of carrying War into such a Country, on account of the subsisting, as well as marching Troops through, inclines me to wish if possible to accommodate matters by Treaty, or terms that perhaps may not be thought

suitable

suitable, according to the Rules of Honour, observed among Europeans. But if we could secure future tranquility, I should think it the most eligible Measure. If this cannot be effected, I shall try what can be done on the Offensive Plan, in which the Operations must be conducted with great caution to avoid Ambuscades, And also at passing the frequent defiles with which their Country abounds; Into their Advantage they know, and the late Action at Echoe has rendered them still more sensible of.

It is from these Considerations, that I forbear to put in Motion the powers, which the Assembly have placed in my Hands, which exclusive of Seven Troops of Rangers, is a Regiment of One thousand privates, besides Officers, at a very high Bounty to inlist, and pay of One shilling Sterling a day, provided by an Act passed the 20th instant.

This Force, if disappointed of the Peace, I shall immediately raise, and am in hopes with them, inspirited by our necessity, and the obstinacy of the Indians, with what we may expect from Virginia, and also from General

Amherst

Amherst this Winter, (the most favourable time, as the naked Trees afford no cover for Ambuscades and cool Weather fittest for Marching) to reduce them to reason, if we act all at the same time. Tho' their Middle Settlements are not accessible from hence, but by passing thro' Mountains, yet on the side of Virginia, the approach to the Cherokees, that live near Fort Loudoun on Tennessee River, being seven hundred Men, is uninterrupted by no Mountains, being a level open Country, for 200 Miles Easterly from Fort Loudoun, for which reason I always placed my hopes of procuring relief to the Fort from that Quarter, while Col. Montgomery was marching to Keowee. And I did not cease my pressing Application to Governor Fauquier even at the fortunate Action at Estatoe on the first of June.

As His Majesty's Service in this Province, suffered this Summer very much, from the Clamours of those, who were employed in the unhappy Expedition, last October to the Cherokees, and had received no pay for their Service, or Carriages, or Provisions 'ere till an Act was past last Month, making many backward to engage

in

in it I flatter myself your Lordships will think the issuing such large Sums of Paper Money, for the discharging the debts, incurred by the Expedition last Fall, those incurred this Summer, and also for the Weekly pay of the Troops now on foot, and that are intended to be forthwith raised, if War continues, was absolutely necessary, especially as care is taken in the Laws to provide Funds for speedily sinking them, at as short periods, as our present distressed Situation would admit. The several Sums amounting to about 75,000 £ sterling, a prodigious Sum, When we consider that we have been visited with a small pox, as well as War, both at the same time, either of which alone is sufficient to give a great Check to Trade and Agriculture in this Province.

Altho' I am in this state of Suspense, with regard to the Cherokees, I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordships with the present situation of our Affairs. The Moderation we have shewn in our conduct towards the Creeks where everything is at present quiet, tho' the Trade is still not fully opened, will I hope obtain the desired happy Effect, and may

extend

extend its Influence, perhaps further by encouraging the Cherokees to think liberwise of Peace. What are called spirited Measures against such an Enemy tho' they make an Eclat, and cast a glaring light, yet if they should fail in the Execution, were rather to shew what we cannot, than what we can do. And therefore in my Opinion, are justifiable only when recourse is had to them as the dernier Resort. If I should not have the good fortune to meet your Lordships approbation in this Conduct, I humbly hope my preferring Measures of Moderation, which I considered to be the true Service of His Majesty, and the real Interest of this Province, to the flattering Lustre which I might have acquired in my small Reputation, by more active Operations, will at least be excused as an Error of Judgment.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

My Lords, your Lordships

most obedient and

Humble Servant

Wm Bull

To

The Right Honble the
Lords Comm.rs for Trade &
Plantations.

Read Nov.r 12.th 1760.
N. 12.

B P R O So Carolina B T Vol 20 M 1.

Charles Town, South Carolina
9th. September 1760

My Lords,

In my Letter of the 30th. of last Month, to your Lordships, I had the Honor of opening to your Lordships, the Prospect of a Peace with the Cherokees, upon the Preliminal Articles of Capitulation given to that Garrison, by the Savages, who were well acquainted that they had not three days provisions to subsist on; I was induced to give Credit to them, not only as what I wish, but the Sentiments of the Officers expressed thereupon: But on the 7th. instant, I received a Letter from the Commanding Officer at Fort Prince George, inclosing a Letter addressed to him by a nameless person among the Cherokees, among whom several English of abandoned character have taken their residence, acquainting me that the Indians had not only broke the Capitulation, by not escorting the Garrison to Fort Prince George, but had put to death

death Captain Demere and 23 others, being particular in that number, as being the amount of Hostages detained by Governor Lyttelton last December; That the Indians had expressed a determined resolution to oblige all those English, many of whom being Sailors, I believe are pretty expert in the use of Cannon, to transport the Guns from Fort Loudoun, and plant the same against Fort Prince George, to which they are strongly tempted, not only by the hopes of getting into their possession the Officers who commanded there, when their Hostages were put to death in February last, but also by the large Quantity of presents that were left there by Governor Lyttelton last December, particularly six thousand weight of Gun powder, and a large number of Arms. I am induced to give Credit to this account from the so much more than necessary time, for the March of the Garrison from Fort Loudoun to Fort Prince George, and were they really on their March in a Friendly way, by whatever Accidents they might be retarded, some would have found means to have acquainted their Friends at

Fort

Fort Prince George, where they were, and how they fared, Upon this Information I shall send express to acquaint Colonel Byrd in Virginia, who is at the head of a thousand men, three hundred and twenty miles from Fort Loudoun, that the present is the most favourable opportunity of making an unresisted attack upon, and destroying nine Over Hill Towns, But with regard to this Province, I shall put in motion every power, that can most speedily form an Army, by raising one New Regiment, as the inlisting Money is so extraordinary high, and I hope His Majestys Troops, under the command of Major Hamilton will not think himself, so far bound by his Instructions, which are calculated upon a defensive Plan, that he will readily join us in any undertaking for the immediate relief of Fort Prince George especially as this War seems so far from drawing to a period. The Cherokies receive fresh vigour, by some French Northern Indians and disaffected Creeks having joined them. I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordships with this sudden change

I have

I have the Honour to be with the greatest respect,
My Lords,
Your Lordships most obedient and
Most humble Servant
Wm Bull

To
The Right Honble the Lords
Commissioners for Trade and
Plantations.
Whitehall

M. 1
Received November 10 } 1760
Read — 11 }

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol 20 M. 2.

Inclosure in Gov.r Bull's letter of 9.th Sept. 1760

Copy of a letter from Major Lewis to the Honble Colonel Byrd

Sir,

The 22.nd in the evening I received your Orders by Drepar, I was Incamped on Holstons River a little above the Great Island, the 8.th we met with Captain Stewart, his servant and an old Doctor conducted by the little Carpenter his Brother two young Indians and three Wenches. Fort Loudoun being given up to the Indians with all the Ammunition &c the Indians with to escort the Garrison safe to Fort Prince George. The Garrison had not marched above 18 Miles before they were fired on by a large party of Indians. all the Officers killed (except Captain Stewart) and about 25 of the private. the others they have made prisoners and dispersed through the Nation.

The little Carpinter has given Everything he could Command for Captain Stewart, and came of under pretence of Hunting for 6 days.

If

If the Weather proove good I shall see you in 5 or 6 days

Sam 9c.

Recieved with Gov Bull's letter of 9th Sept 1760.

Received Novemr 10 } 1760
Read —— 11 }

B. P. R. O. So Carolina. B. T. Vol 28. page 278.

September 24. 1760.

Robert Wood Esq.

Sir,

William Bull Esq. His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of the Province of South Carolina having in a Letter to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations of the 20th of July last, given an Account of the Arrival of Colonel Montgomery with the Troops under his command, in the Middle Settlements of the Cherokees, of his Engagements with those Indians on the 27th of June, and of the reasons which determined him on the 29th to quit that Country, and return to Charles Town, there to embark with the Troops under his Command for New York, and there not being at present a sufficient number of the said Lords Commissioners in Town to transmit this Intelligence to Mr Secretary Pitt, in the usual form of Office, I in the absence of Mr Pownall, am directed by the Earl of Halifax to inclose to you a Copy of the said Letter, and of the Letter

therein

therein mentioned, from Mr Bull to Colonel Mont-
gomery, and to desire that you will be pleased
to lay them before Mr Secretary Pitt.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,
Edward Sedgwick

Whitehall
Sept 24: 1760.

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina B. T. Vol 20 M. 14

Charles Town, South Carolina
21st October 1760

My Lords,

I most heartily congratulate your Lordships, upon the glorious Success, which has attended His Majesty's Arms, in compleating the Reduction of the whole Country of Canada to His Majesty's Obedience, an Event of the greatest Importance to the quiet of North America, and to the Trade and strength of Great Britain. And as it has so happily closed the Scene of Military Undertaking at the Northward, I am in hopes the Danger arising to the Southern Provinces, from the near Neighbourhood of the French, will now become the more immediate Objects of His Majesty's Arms.

I had the Honour to acquaint your Lordships in my last of the Ninth of September, with the Breach of the Capitulation of Fort Loudoun, by the Cherokees murdering Captain Demere, and three other Officers, Twenty three private Men, and three Women. And that I had immediately thereupon, issued Commissions and Orders,

for

for raising our new Regiment with the greatest Expedition, in order to prosecute the War with Vigour against the Cherokees. I will here observe to your Lordships that the favourable Message which I sent on the 22d Day of August, which was received by the Indians in ten days, after some Canvassing upon mine, and a French Talk from the Albama Fort, brought by the Mortar one of the Creeks, had put a stop to their intended Siege of Fort Prince George, with the Cannon of Fort Loudoun, at that time at least; And the Cherokees sent down two Indians, and two White Men Messengers to propose the Exchanging of Prisoners at Fort Prince George, When they arrived I was so ill, that I was obliged to receive them in my Chamber, and referred them to His Majesty's Council for an Audience on their Business. The Answer sent by them was, that the first thing to be done, was in Exchange of Prisoners, not at Fort Prince George but at Fort Ninety six, as the most convenient Place for us, I have accordingly sent the Prisoners brought down by Colonel Montgomery to Major Hamilton's Camp at the Congarees, to be ready to proceed to Ninety six, if the English Prisoners

should

should be brought thither, in such manner, and with such reasonable number of Indians, as not to give Ground of suspecting any Treachery One of the Prisoners who lately made her Escape, acquaints me, that the English Prisoners, including Soldiers and captives carried from the Back Settlements of North and South Carolina, amounted to near Three hundred Souls, That the Indians thinking their Maintenance would be a Burthen, intended to have carried them down to Fort Assumption and sold them to the French, But upon the favourable Talk which I sent the latter end of August, had changed that Resolution, and they treated them in General well, considering the savage nature and present poverty of the Indians.

As the Garrison of Fort Prince George, had been sometime without Beef, and the Flour for six or eight Months provisions, left thereby Colonel Montgomery last July, being damaged by the Sweat of the Horses in her return from Cherokee, I formed a Plan for its relief by a Detachment of Two hundred and sixty eight picked Men of the Rangers each to carry

forty

forty pounds weight of Salted Jerked Beef in a Bag behind him, and twenty two Led Horses loaded with 2550 wt. of Flour, which will last them near three Months, with what they now have. The Officer who commands the Relief, in a Letter of the 10th. of October informed me, from Ninety six (where I ordered their rendezvous) that he was to set out the next day, and expected to reach the Fort on the 13th. tho' Ninety six Miles distant, besides a circuit he was to make to avoid discovery, till he came upon the Fort in the night-time. A Letter from the commanding Officer at Fort Prince George of the fourth of October, informs me, that the Indians at that time, committed no Acts of Hostilities, and a few of them were admitted into the Fort frequently, that there were a great many of them Assembled in the Lower Towns waiting for my Answers by the two Indian Messengers. That the Indians expected that all the Stores and Goods left in that Fort last December, should be delivered to them on their making of Peace; being then told they were intended for Indian Presents, they claim them as their Property; The great Prize

and

and Plunder they expect in that Fort, will inspire them with great Resolution and Perseverance in attempting to take it, if we should not make a Peace, therefore in order to guard against the ~~first~~ worst, in case this relief cannot be thrown in I have ordered the Garrison, in case of extremity to be evacuated, first destroying all the Military and other Stores, and Spiking the Guns, But I have strongly recommended to him the maintaining of that Post to the utmost Extremity, which is of great Consequence in carrying War into their Nation, for Lodging Provisions and Sick. However I expect to know in about two days time, the Success of the Relieving Party, and the Determination of the Indians, concerning the Exchange of Prisoners I do not think it safe to send the Cherokee Prisoners further than Ninety six, and not thither, till all the English Prisoners are there.

I am further to acquaint your Lordships, that a few days ago I received an Express from Colonel Byrd at his Camp on the Shannandoay River about Two hundred and twenty Miles East of Fort Loudoun, informing me, That after many

Conferences

Conferences with the Little Carpenter, (who had assisted Captain Stuart to escape from the Cherokees and get into his Camp) it was thought that from the wants of the Indians, and their dread of Virginia, a Peace was practicable, And that Colonel Byrd had thereupon undertaken to treat on that matter, as General Amherst and myself were too remote, to be consulted with the Expedition which the Case requires. The Terms proposed are such, as if performed will produce a secure Peace; But there are some which I do not apprehend they will submit to, before they have had more convincing proofs of the power of the Populous Colony of Virginia, than their present supposed dread of it. The Articles are—

1. Such Offenders as are demanded by Colonel Byrd, to be executed in his Camp, by the time of the full Moon in October.
2. At the same time, and place to deliver up all the English Prisoners.
3. To deliver up Fort Loudoun, in State Quo, to any Garrison that may be sent thither.
4. Such Forts to be built in the Cherokee Country, as the English think proper.

5 Cherokees

5. Cherokees never to admit a French Man in their Nation
6. Little Carpenter to be declared their Governer
7. Indians murdering white Men to be put to death

These Articles Colonel Byrd informs me, the little Carpenter believes they will accept of with joy; I confess my doubt thereof, tho' heartily wish they may. I am very sorry to acquaint your Lordships that Colonel Byrd further says if Peace cannot be concluded soon, the Frontiers of Virginia will be exposed, for his Troops are to be disbanded in a few weeks; And that he has sent a Talk to the Cherokees by the Little Carpenter That if they do not accept of this last offer of Peace, he will destroy their Nation, and if they fly before him burn their Towns and their Provisions. These are the Threats by which Colonel Byrd hopes to induce them to make a Peace But if, which I fear will be the case, they should not accept of his Terms, and the Virginia Forces be disbanded, it will remove for the future the dread they might possibly have entertained of Virginia, and render those among them who are for

carrying

carrying on the War, still more insolent and elate, on seeing a second time a large Body of Men retreat from them even without striking one Blow. It is from a consideration of the pernicious Effects which are produced by threatning such Vengeance and failing in the Execution of it, which makes me cautious of exposing the Honour of their Province in fruitless Enterprizes, which only betray our weakness at great Expense, tho' before the Experiment is tried make great éclat in their preparations. It is not improbable, that this unpunished Insolence of the Cherokees, may tempt the Creeks who are under the Influence of the French, and others who are fond of War and Innovation, to join the Cherokees; For tho' the Creeks remain quiet at present, it is thought expedient to furnish them with Goods, with a sparing hand, lest from their superfluities they might thro' Gain or Friendship supply our Enemies the Cherokees, and thereby in some degree ward off the severity of that Chastisement; the want of necessaries, which we can inflict with more Ease to ourselves, and more effect upon them.

In

In these Circumstances of Danger and Doubt, which I have the Honor to lay before your Lordships, it appears how much we stand in need of a Powerful Assistance; Altho' we do all we can, by great pay and large Bounty to raise Men. Our Resources in this Province are unequal to our Danger: And as General Amhersts Troops are now drawing down to the Sea Coasts, to their Winter Quarters, I have represented our Situation to him, and most earnestly requested, that he would be pleased to send us some Troops, which I am persuaded in Conjunction with our own, will make so formidable and Irresistable a Body as will produce a satisfactory Peace, either by Force or by Terror. And as soon as I know the numbers his Excellency will send, I shall endeavor to get Waggons against their Arrival, that if possible the Cherokees may be attacked before Christmas, and the Troops return to their Winter Quarters the beginning of January. I confess it appears to be hard Service for the Soldiers but I think it must be short, for the Indians not being so well cloathed, must suffer much greater distress from the Unclemency of the season

And

And if it were necessary, the Troops after three Months refreshment might renew the attack again, the beginning of May, and reduce the Indians to the utmost Distress (in case they fled out of our Reach, and we despaired still from their obstinate Implacability to make a Peace) by cutting up the Corn in June, when it will be too late for them to plant more for their subsistence.

And as this Province is so greatly burthened with Taxes, I have applied to General Amherst, at the request of the Assembly, to desire that he will defray the Expence of such Waggons and Carriages, as may be necessary to attend our Provincial Troops on this Winters Expedition.

I have taken the Liberty to suggest to General Amherst, in case an Expedition should be formed this Winter, for the reduction of Mobille, New Orleans, and Louisiana, during the present Enmity of the Cherokees, and the wavering Disposition of the Creeks, That a Body of about Two thousand Men posted in the backs of this Province, would form a very respectable Force, and might be occasionally divided, One part to face the Creeks, and the other the Cherokees and

threaten

threaten to over run their Towns and Families, if they assisted the French, or gave these Provinces any annoyance

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

my Lords

Yr Lordships

most obedient

and most humble Servant

Wm Bull

P.S. October 24th.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordships that I have this day recd a Letter dd 18th instant from the Officer commanding the relief, which I destined for Fort Prince George, giving me an account that he had the good fortune to execute my Orders, by throwing in the Relief and safely returning to Fort Moncky, viz, with the loss of only one Man, an Officer, who died of the Pleurisy. He further informs me that he has great reason to believe there were Parties of Indians in the Woods, who observed his Motions, as I suppose, to discover whether he had any Hostile Intentions, or was sent upon any other Service, than the relief of the Fort; and

to

to prevent the Indians taking any Umbrage at the appearance of any Hostile Action, during our present Negociations, and Preliminaries of Peace; I had taken the precaution to give him full Instructions how to conduct himself, to guard as well against that, as suffering himself to be surprized by them.

My latest Advices from the Commanding Officer at Fort Prince George, are dated the 15th instant, giving me an account that on the day before, he had received the Meat of twenty six Beeves and 2500 wt. of Flour, and a quantity of Match, which I had sent up by the relieving Party, who also assisted in getting in a supply of firewood. That two days before all the Indians, that had assembled in the Lower Towns to hear my Talk, not being able to come to any Determination, as they were called upon by Colonel Byrd, as well as me, had removed to the Over Hills, that they might send a Deputation from thence to Colonel Byrd, for the result of which I must now wait.

I am further to acquaint your Lordships that out of the four hundred Men of the Royal

Scotts

Scotts encamped at the Cougarees, five hundred and twenty six Men, are now come to Charles Town in Sick Quarters, tho' I make no doubt, of their being recovered so soon, as to join in an Expedition against the Cherokees, in case General Amherst should think proper to give orders for that purpose.

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

My Lords,

Your Lordships

most obedient

and most humble Servant

Wm Bull

To the Right Honorable
the Lords Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations.

M. 114.

Received Dec.r 15 } 1760
Read — 17 }

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina. B. T. Vol. 20. N. 15.

Charles Town, South Carolina
21st October 1760.

Here follows a Duplicate of the previous Letter with this additional Postscript.

October 29th 1760.

Yesterday I received certain Information, that on the 17th. instant, while the Rangers were on their return from the relief of Fort Prince George, the Indians killed two men and carried away Captive a Woman, and two children, from the Neighbourhood of a small Fort situate about thirty Miles, North East of Fort Ninety six. I purpose in about a Fortnight, to form a Camp for our Provincial Regiment about Ninety Miles from Charles Town, as soon as I have raised about three hundred Men, who will be enough to begin to teach the new Officers and Men their Field Duty, before they approach the Enemy. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, My Lords, your Lordships

most obedient and most humble Servant

Wm Bull.

To the Right Honble the Lords Commrs for Trade & Plantations.

N. 15.

Received
Read Jany 7th } 1760.

B.P.R.O. So. Carolina. B.T. Vol 20. M 3.

London Novr 10. 1760

My Lords,

His Majesty upon my Removal from the Government of the Massachusetts Bay to that of South Carolina, having been pleased to give me leave to come to England for some time to attend to my own private affairs I have been in England about four months thereupon; And tho' I have not yet been able to finish the affairs which required my presence yet perceiving by the last Accounts from South Carolina that the critical state of his Majesty's service in those parts requires the immediat attention of the Kings Servants employ'd in that Department I beg with the most Grateful Acknowledgments for the favor I have receiv'd to wave the leave I have had & to offer myself ready at a Minutes warning to depart and undertake any service that his Majesty shall be pleased to Honor me with on this particular occasion. With the greatest respect my Lords, I have the honor to be Yr Lordships most obedt and most Humble Servt

T. Pownall

The Rt Honble
Lds Commrs
For Trade & Plantations

424

M. 3.

Received ——

Read Nov. 11. 1760.

B P R O B T South Carolina Vol 29

Whitehall 11 Nov.r 1760

To the Right Hon.ble William Pitt

One of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State

Sir

Having yesterday received two Letters the one from the Lieut.t Governor of South Carolina the other from the Lieut.t Governor of Virginia dated in September last, containing accounts that Great part of the Garrison of Fort Loudoun in South Carolina which had surrendered that Fort to the Cherokee Indians upon condition of being escorted to Fort Prince George, had been murdered by the said Indians on their March, all the Officers excepting one having lost their lives. We think it Our duty to transmit to you Copys of the said Letters and of the Papers transmitted with them and to desire you will lay them before His Majesty for His Majestys directions thereupon. We are Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

Soame Jenyns

Wm Sloper

Ed. Bacon

B P R O. So. Carolina B.T. Vol. 20 M. 18.

12 Nov. 1760

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

My Lords,

In pursuance of your Lordships Commands signified to me by Mr Pownall's Letter, wherein you are pleased to desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts passed in South Carolina in December 1758 and April 1759 I have perused and considered the same (viz.t)

1. An Act for the more effectual Relief of Involvent Debtors and for that Purpose putting in Force and effectually carrying into Execution in this Province such Part of an Act made in the Parliament of Great Britain in the Second Year of her present Majestys Reign Intitled An Act for the Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons as is hereinafter mentioned And to repeal the several Acts of the General Assembly now in Force in this Province for the Relief of Involvent Debtors.

2. An Act for Impowering the Churchwardens and

and Vestry of the Parish of Saint Bartholomew to Purpose of the Pews in the Chapple lately erected at Edmundsbury in the said Parish.

3. An Ordinance for Rectifying mistakes in the Names of two of the Inquirers Assessors and Collectors for the Township of Saregothia and the Forks between the Congree and Wateree Rivers and Adjacent Places appointed by the Said Act Passed the 19th May 1758.

4. An Act to supply the Defects in Evidence where Original Wills cannot be produced And to make the Proceedings upon Questions arising upon such Wills more easy and effectual and for Repealing so much of the Second Clause of An Act for making more effectual Last Wills and Testaments as Contradicts or Repeals the Ninth Clause of the Act against Bastardy.

This Act is for Establishing a Method in regard to the proof of Wills concerning Real Estates which is not allowed of by the Practice of the Courts of Law in England, The Acts of Parliament and the Practice of the Courts of Law have Established a Method for the Execution of such Wills and for the Proofs thereof which has been done

to

to prevent Frauds and Injuries to Heirs at Law, And this Province hath hitherto as well as the other Provinces proceeded in the same Method, And although it might be convenient to have some way less tedious and expensive than is at present, to make Wills concerning Real Estates to be Evidence in Courts of Law, (yet as this Province has the same Way of proving Wills concerning Real Estates in Chancery (per Testes) and Exemplifying the same, so as to make them Evidence as is usually practised here, I am of Opinion there should be no Distinction for this Province, But that the Law should remain there as it is at present, agreable to the Law and Practice of England, to prevent Inconveniencys that may arise by such Alteration as is intended.

5. An Act for preventing as much as may be the spreading of malignant and Contagious Distempers in this Province and for repealing the former Acts and Paragraphs of Acts heretofore made for that Purpose.

6. An Act for allowing a further time to the Assessors and Collectors for the Parishes of Saint Philips and Saint Michael for carrying into

execution

execution an Act of the General Assembly of this Province Intitled an Act for raising and Granting to his Majesty the sum of £66438. 14. 7¼ and applying £869. 3. 6 being the Surplus of Sale and Balance of a Fund in the Publick Treasury making together £17307. 18. 0¼ to defray the charges of this Government from 25 March 1757 to the 24th March 1758 And for other Services therein mentioned.

7. An Act for taxing Transient Persons.

8. An Act for Vesting the Ferry over Santee River in the Way leading from Charles Town to Williamsburgh commonly called Murrays Ferry in James Hunter Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Murray late of Craven County Planter deceased In Trust for and to the only Use and Behoof of James Murray an Infant only Son and Heir at Law of the said Joseph Murray his Executors, Administrators and Assigns for a Term of Years therein mentioned.

9. An Act to restrain and prevent the too frequent Sales of Goods Wares and Merchandize by Publick Auction or Outcry in Charles Town, and for the better Regulation of such Sales.

10. An

10. An Additional Act to An Act Intitled An Act to ascertain the manner and form of Electing Members to represent the Inhabitants of this Province in the Commons House of Assembly and to Appoint who shall be deemed and adjudged capable of chusing or of being chosen Members of the said House passed the 21st day of September in the year of our Lord 1721 and for repealing several Clauses in the said Act
11. An Act for allowing of Discounts and for repealing all former Acts and Paragraphs of Acts of the General Assembly of this Province relating to Discounts.
12. An Act to Impower the Commissioners for building a Church and Parsonage House in the Parish of Saint Michael in Charles Town to purchase a Lott of Land and House for a Parsonage for the said Parish and to dispose of and Convey in Fee Simple such Pews as shall be built in the said Church and for Repealing several Paragraphs of the Act of General Assembly of the Province for dividing the Parish of Saint Philip and for Erecting the said Parish of Saint Michael and a Parsonage for the same.
13. An Act to Revive and Continue several Acts and

and Clauses of Acts of the General Assembly of this Province and amending some of the said Acts in the manner therein mentioned.

14. An Act for raising and granting to his Majesty the sum of £7360. 14. 4½ and applying £1809. 12. 5d being the Surplus of Taxes and Ballance of several Funds in the Publick Treasury making together £15470. 6. 9½ to Defray the Charges of this Government from the 25th day of March 1758 to the 31st day of December 1758 Inclusive and other Services therein mentioned.

Upon Perusal and Consideration of these Acts, I have no other Objection thereto in Point of Law than is before mentioned, and am

My Lords
Your Lordships
Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Mat Lamb.

Lincolns Inn
12th November 1760.

M. 18.
Received Novr 15. } 1760
Read March 11. } 1761

B.P.R.O. So Carolina B.T. Vol 20 M 16

Charles Town, South Carolina
November 18th 1760.

My Lords,

A few days ago I had a conference with ten Chactaws Indians, who had made a visit to Governor Ellis also. According to a List delivered to me, they consist of fifty six Towns, and near five thousand Men. They acknowledge that the French have gained, and retain some of their Kings by liberal Presents, but that those who cannot feel that Benign Influence, which is at least three fourths, are very desirous of Trade and Friendship with the English. They inform me, and their Interpreter confirms it that they are deputed by above three hundred Warriours to ask for our Friendship, and a supply of Goods; And assure me, from their own meer Motion, as far as I know, that they are ready to assist any of His Majestys Forces, that shall be destined to attack Mobille or New Orleans. I thought it my Duty to acquaint General Amherst therewith, and if he thinks they can be of any use therein, if he will let

me

me know in what manner, I shall use my utmost endeavours to obey His Excellency's Commands therein; And I have promised the Indians Arms and Ammunition, and English Men to lead them in their service when necessary. I have assured them, that as the Road to their Country lies through the Creek Nation, there may be some danger at present, to the Traders who shall carry Goods to them, but when the security of the Traders can be established, they shall have plenty of Goods. All the Indian Presents sent by His Majesty, are long since exhausted, I have given them very liberal Presents, and by various Shows raised as high Idea's in them, as Ideas of the superior Power, Riches, and Perfection in Arts and Manufactures possessed by the English above the French. These Indians informed the Interpreter, while in their Nation, that two English Vessels, had brought a large Quantity of Woolens to Mobille, which he said distributed among some of them; This confirms the Account, I transmitted to your Lordships in last May.

The I wrote to the General last October

October, praying his assistance, that we might effectuate a secure Peace, either by Force or Terror, for I had too much reason to distrust the sincerity of their fair professions, without their seeing a respectable Force here, yet as I have lately received some very interesting Intelligence from Fort Prince George dated the fifth instant, I thought it my duty to send him an Account thereof without loss of time, by an Advice Boat Express, that his Excellency might quicken, augment or destine the Reinforcement he promised to have ready, upon my first notice to him of the want of it in such manner as he thought proper according to the Intelligence, which is this. One Vantiniac a French Man, deserted about fifteen years ago, from Mobille, was Enlisted and served in one of our Independent Companies, and then became a Trader in the Cherokee Nation where he resided above five years; after which he went to the Creek Nation and was received again by the French at the Albama Fort, since which we have frequently received notice that he hath had a Correspondence with the

disaffected

Unaffected Cherokees, by means of his Indian Wife and Relations giving them frequent promises of Goods, from Mobille. This Fantimiae Man extreamly well qualified, to carry on the Grand Designs of the French, not three weeks ago was at Chotee, near Fort Loudoun, where he distributed some Presents to the Indians, to introduce with more success an Invitation he gave them, to take up the War Hatchet in favour of the French, against the English, promising to assist the Indians, with Men and Cannon, which he would bring up, to take Fort Prince George, that his Men should have no share of the Plunder, which should be wholly distributed among the Indians, And as a pledge of his certain return in three weeks, with the assistance of Men and Cannon, he left ten French men among them. Whereupon the young Warriours of Estatoe', took up the Hatchet, and with the other Indians, began the War dance, and sent Runners to call back the Indians, who were gone on their way, to negotiate with Colonel Byrd. All this Intelligence, seems to be

be confirmed beyond a doubt, and it is what I apprehended as your Lordship may remember in some of my former Letters especially of the 8th of May last, as a consequence of the Evacuation of Fort Loudoun And the French will doubtless set in Motion every Engine among the Creeks, to effect an open Rupture with the English, which it has required some address, much Moderation and great Presents to have prevented hitherto.

As there is no room to hope for the recovery of our Countrymen, now in Captivity among the Indians, I have ordered the Cherokee Prisoners to be brought to Town, and desired Captain Gordon with the last Division of the Royals, to escort them down, as he is coming into Winter Quarters from the Camp at Congaree. Tho' I daily expect to hear from Colonel Byrd, I cannot say I have much Impatience at it, as I can pretty well guess what is the result of this Treaty. I am informed by the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina of their readiness to act with me in Concert, to carry on the War most effectually.

I have

I have presumed to lay before the General, the Outlines of a Plan that I propose, to distress the Indians by putting them between two fires, by making two attacks at one, and the same time, One to enter the Cherokee Country near Chotee, to which place there is an open and almost level approach, by marching Troops from Virginia in the Spring of the year, consisting of the One thousand Men of the Virginia Regiment, and reinforced either with the North Carolinians, three hundred men, or other Detachment from the Western Army, lately employed near Fort Pitt. And the other attack to be made on this end of the Cherokees, by the way of Fort Prince George, and where Colonel Montgomery entered their Country, or by fetching a Circuit to enter at Hywassee, which will lead into their Vallies that are surrounded by their Mountains; Our Army having more difficult ground to march through, by reason of Rivers and passes of Mountains, ought to be more numerous, and to consist of such Troops as his Excellency shall send; and our Provincial Regiment with our Rangers, or light Horse As these Grand Attacks are proposed to be

carried

carried on in the Spring, I should think it not advisable to let the Indians remain undisturbed all Winter, as well lest Mr Vantinac should carry Fort Prince George, and take the Plunder thereof, as lest our inactivity might tend to create a contemptible opinion of us in the eyes of our Neighbours the Creeks, and thereby tempt them the more readily to yield to the persuasions of the French, to join them and the Cherokees against us; And therefore I propose to send up our new Regiment as far as Fort Prince George, a little before Christmas, as soon as I can form a Battalion of six hundred men, with the addition of four hundred Rangers, which may give them some apprehensions, and keep them at least from making any formidable incursions, on our Frontier. This Body tho' not equal, to the carrying War over their Hills, will be strong enough to secure themselves and carry on their own kind of petite guerre by sending small Parties from Fort Prince George, where they must entrench, while the Rangers are employed chiefly in convoying up their Provisions. This small, or under Plan I have in view, and if I am encouraged

by

by any favourable Circumstances, propose to attempt.

Tho' I endeavor to be very explicit, perhaps tedious to the General in order to give him the more full and particular information, yet I am sensible many things must be omitted for fear of prolixity, which tho' at first view appear trifling, yet might afford Grounds for doubts, or Objections that might seem otherwise unsurmountable, Therefore think myself fortunate that Governor Ellis takes his passage from hence to New York in his way to London, as he will be able to explain many minute matters to the General, relative to the past and present situation of our affairs, for I have constantly maintained a very open and particular Correspondence with him, upon them concerning my own Department, and his indefatigable application in his own, hath rendered him well acquainted with the interests thereof. his ships will now sail every two or three weeks, I shall give your Lordships the most early Information of every occurrence that I may think worth your notice. I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect, My Lords, Your Lordships, most obedient & most humble Servant

Wm Bull

To The Right Honble the Lords
Commrs for Trade & Plantations.

M. 16.
Received — 1760
Read Jany 1761

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina B. T. Vol. 20 M. 28.

2 Dec. 1750

To The Right Honble the Lords
Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

My Lords,

In pursuance of your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr Pownall's Letter wherein you are pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts Passed in South Carolina in May 1750 I have Perused and Considered the same (viz.)

1. An Act for Establishing a Ferry from Hooping Island to Bonnes Island and to open a Communication from thence to the High Road on Edisto Island.

2. An Act Establishing a Road laid out from Tippicut Law Old Field in Saint Johns Parish to Murrays Ferry Road in Saint Stephens Parish and for Discontinuing such part of Murrays Ferry Road as is therein mentioned

3. An Act Impowring Magistrates to Inlist Vagrants in the South Carolina Regiment.

4. An Additional Act to the Acts for the better

Relief

Relief of the Poor of this Province.

5. An Act for Raising and Granting to his Majesty the sum of 166£ 38s 11½d 7/12 and Applying 806£ 3s 6d being the Surplus of Taxes and Ballance of a Fund in the Publick Treasury making together 1745£ 07s 18d 1/12 to Defray the Charges of this Government from the twenty fifth day of March 1757 to the twenty fourth day of March 1758 and for other Services therein mentioned.

6. An Ordinance to Appoint Mr Henry Bedon Country Waiter for the Port of Charles Town.

Upon Perusal and Consideration of the before mentioned Acts I have no Objection thereto in Point of Law, and am

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Mat Lamb

Lincolns Inn

2d December 1760.

M. 28.

Received December 2d } 1760.

Read May 27th }

B.P.R.O. America and W. Indies Vol. 77
Circular Letter.

Whitehall,
Dec.r 17.th 1760.

Sir,

His Majesty having nothing so much at heart, as by the most vigorous prosecution of the War, to reduce the Enemy to the necessity of accepting a Peace on Terms of Glory and Advantage to His Majesty's Crown, and beneficial in particular to his Subjects in America, and as nothing can so effectually contribute to that Great and splendid Object, as the Kings being enabled to employ, as immediately as may be, such part of the regular Forces in North America, as may be adequate to some Great and Important Enterprize against the Enemy, I am commanded to signify to you the Kings pleasure, that, in order the better to provide for the full and entire security of His Majesty's Dominions in North America, and particularly of the Possession of His Majesty's Conquests there, during the absence of such part of the Regular Forces, you do forthwith use your

your utmost Endeavours, and Influence, with the Council and Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise with all possible Dispatch within your Government as large a Body of Men as the number of its Inhabitants may allow your Province having hitherto been extreamly wanting to the King's Service in this respect: and forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, that you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness, and particularly as much earlier than former years as may be, to march to such Place, or Places, in North America, as His Majesty's Commander in Chief there, or the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those Parts, shall appoint, in order to be employed there under the Supreme Command of His Majesty's said Commander in Chief, or of the Officer to be appointed as above, in such manner as, from the Circumstances, and Situation, of the Enemy's Posts, and the State, and Disposition, of the Indian Nations, on that side, he may judge most conducive for the King's service, And the better to facilitate this important service, the King is

is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen in your Province, as you shall judge from their Knowledge and credit with the People, and their zeal for the Publick Service, may be best disposed, and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest Number of Men, in the Proportion of which Commissions, I am persuaded you will have nothing in View, but the Good of the King's service, and a due Subordination of the whole to His Majesty's Commander, and all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have Rank, according to their several respective Commissions agreable to the Regulations contained in His late Majesty's Warrant of the 30th of Decr 1757, which is renewed by His present Majesty.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition and Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by His Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion, and Manner, as is done to the rest of the King's Forces.

The whole therefore that the King expects, and

requires

requires from the several Provinces, ex. the Levying, Cloathing, and Pay of the Men, and on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest exertion of your Forces, His Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you, that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament in their Session next year, to grant a proper compensation for such expences as above, according as the active Vigour, and strenuous efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, and put into the best condition, all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be, any ways, rendered Serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be again employed for His Majesty's Service. I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent, by this Conveyance to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The Northern Governments are also directed to raise men in the same Manner, to be employed,

as

as His Majesty's Commander in Chief shall judge most conducive for the King's Service in North America.

It is unnecessary to add anything to animate your Zeal in the execution of His Majesty's Orders in this important Conjuncture, which is finally to fix the future safety and welfare of America, and of your own Province in particular; and the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity and Attachment, that you will employ yourself, with the utmost Application and Dispatch, in this pressing and decisive Crisis.

I am &c.
W. Pitt.

B. P. R. O. So Carolina B T Vol 2c Nº 17

Charles Town, South Carolina
17th December 1760

My Lords,

Two days ago, I received Letters from General Amherst, acquainting me that in consequence of my representation of our situation, with regard to the Cherokee War, He had ordered twelve hundred Men, besides Officers, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Grant, to embark for this Province, which with the Detachment of Royals, will make a Body of above sixteen hundred Regulars, and I have now filled up the Rangers or Light Horse in the pay of this Province to five hundred and ten private Effectives. I fear, notwithstanding the great pay given for our new Provincial Regiment, we shall never fill it, occasioned in some Measure, by some Behaviour to the late South Carolina Regiment. They are at present not more than four hundred in Camps at Congarees, but as Governour Dobbs has disbanded the three hundred Men, lately in the pay of that Province, on account of his being obliged to reject an improper Aid

And Bill intended for their countinance; I have sent Officers with Plenty of Gold and Silver to endeavor to Inlist them all into our Regiment. I am in hopes to furnish about Twelve hundred Provincials, to join the Regulars in this Expedition.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordships, that this day I received Accounts from the Major Commandant of the Rangers, whom I sent the 27th of last Month with four hundred and fifty Rangers, nine thousand weight of Flour, a Waggon Load of Salt, and seventy Steers, for the Relief of Fort Prince George, with orders to repair the Fort, and lay in a stock of firewood, that he had executed my Orders; That while he was at the Fort, the young Warriour of Estatoe had sent a Message, to know if he came for War, He answered, his orders were, to bring relief to the Garrison; and though he was strong enough, he had no Orders to attack them, unless he met with opposition. He was certain the Indians had Intelligence of his Motions, and discovered one small Party near the Fort I am in hopes the Indians may be lulled into some unguarded security by our sending relief twice up to the Fort, and attempting nothing against them

them, and may thereby be liable to some successfull attempt, by way of surprize hereafter, when we begin our Expedition against them.

[I am informed that some of our Friendly Cherokees say, that the French have built a Fort on the Tennessee, or Cherokee River, ten days March below Fort Loudoun, which is nearly midway, between that place, and Fort L'Assumption on the Ohio, and it is not improbable as this has long been proposed by the French to the Cherokees as a means of securing their Passage, of bringing Goods to supply them up the River Mississippi, which altho' are known to be almost impracticable, will serve their ends, by amusing and deceiving the Indians, while they secure and advance their usurpations nearer them, and to the English.]

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest Respect,

My Lords, your Lordships,

Most obedient and

Most humble Servant

Wm Bull.

To

The Right Honble the Lords

Comm.rs for Trade & Plantations

W. 17.

Recd Feby 5. } 1761.

B. P. R. O. B. T. South Carolina Vol 29

Whitehall 19 Dec.r 1760

To the Right Hon.ble William Pitt

One of His Majt.ys Principal Secretaries of State

Sir

Having lately received a Letter from William Bull Esq Lieut.t Governor of His Majestys Province of South Carolina dated the 21.st of October last, containing an Account of every Transaction relative to the Cherokee Indians since their Breach of the Capitulation of Fort Loudoun and of the present state of Affairs with respect to those Indians We think it our duty to lay before you the inclosed Copy of the said Letter We are Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

Soame Jenyns

Will.m Sloper

H. S. Hamilton

Edw.d Bacon